ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,102—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information. The Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
P.&O. GANGES	4026	800	G W Atkinson.	29th June.
† SIAM	3260	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3260	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P.&O. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† C. CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5020	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June. SURAT, 11th July. CATHAY, 25th July. ROHILLA, 10th August. RAVENNA, 23rd August. AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 5th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
NUBIA	T. Knox	August 22.
ANIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 25, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,660 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, ARANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 30th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

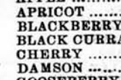
S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 28th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
USEFUL ARTICLES IN THE STABLE DURING MONSOON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Harness Paste per tin	0 8	0 9
Leather Preserver, Black or Yellow, per bottle	1 0	1 2
Saddle Soap	0 6	0 7
Stockholm Tar per bottle	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.
(KEILLER'S, in 1-lb. tins.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
APPLE	0 8	0 9
APRICOT	0 10	0 12
BLACKBERRY	0 8	0 9
BLACK CURRANT	0 10	0 12
CHERRY	0 11	0 13
DAMSON	0 7	0 8
GOOSEBERRY	0 8	0 9
GREENGAGE	0 8	0 9
PLUM	0 7	0 8
PEACH	0 11	0 13
RASPBERRY	0 10	0 12
Do. & CURRANT	0 11	0 13
RED CURRANT	0 11	0 13
STRAWBERRY	0 10	0 12
NOEL'S APRICOT, in 2-lb. tins	1 0	1 2
Do. GREENGAGE, in 2-lb. tins.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & Co., LD.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Bentley's Accident Emergency Case	58 0
Compactum Midwifery Case, size 9"×5"×4½".	180 0
Brown Seguard's Testicular Fluid, per Tube	3 8
Kremlin Cream (An American Tooth Paste), per Tube	1 4
Insufflateurs (new pattern, clean and easily used), each	5 0
Ear Trumpets, Bronzed (cornet shape), each	5 0
Ear Trumpets, Nickel-plated, do. each	6 0
Spray Producers, elegant patterns, each Rs. 2-8 and	3 0
Ebonite Stethescopes, with deep Ear pieces, increasing the volume of Sound, each	3 8
Urethral Syringe with Backward Flow, each	1 12

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And every one in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES,
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Calalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy per doz.	82 0	91 8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy per bot.	7 0	8 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac per doz.	52 8	58 8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac "	45 8	51 0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac "	39 8	44 0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENUINE SALE.

SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED
GOODS.

JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.

SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.

LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium "		5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest "		5 8
Do.	" 4	Large "		4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium "		4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large "		4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium "		2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (while perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, nd every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.
These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.
Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting Rs. 380.
We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.
EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.
For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES:
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS,

FROM Rs. 6-12.

FROM Rs 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUCH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALC[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of

H. E. LORD HARRIS,

Will give TWO PERFORMANCES of Mark Melton's highly Entertaining 3-Act Comedy,

"KLEPTOMANIA,"

On JULY 17TH AND 19TH.

Further Particulars hereafter.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH," ARRIVED 25TH JUNE 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1894 at 3 P.M., to dispose of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting of the 21st Instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 5th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution appointing T. W. Cuffe, Esq., to be a member of the Corporation, vice C. N. Byrne, Esq., resigned.

2. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs 4,051-11-5, as refund of the unexpended balances of 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93, of the Fund for the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, which have been improperly credited to the Municipal Fund.

3. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of 91'22 square yards, or thereabout, of land and house standing thereon, situate at Dongri Street, the property of Mr. Karim Rahimbhai, required as part of the site for the proposed new road through Nowrojee Hill, from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street.

4. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 500 for the cost of printing work, required by the Committee on the question of the inadequate and intermittent supply of water.

5. Sanction to be asked to the payment to Major Tulloch of £100, being the amount of fee for Report on the best means for the filteration of Tulsi water supply in Bombay.

6. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, up to 20th instant.

7. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 389-4-3, being the amount which was stolen from the Victoria Garden's Office, on 25th March, 1894.

8. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the sale, to Mr. Hormusjee Manekjee Mehta, of 20'31 square yards of Muncipal land, situate at Haines Road, at Rs. 10 per yard.

9. Letter from Messrs. Kane, Bennett & Co., Proprietors "Times of India," on the subject of the Municipal Printing, Contract.

10. Government Resolution, sanctioning the proposed arrangement for the management and working by the Forest Department of the Tulsi Forest belonging to the Bombay Municipality.

11. Further consideration of Government Resolution sanctioning the additional grant of Rs. 3,500, for the Bhuleshwar School.

12. Government Letter from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, stating that the patent stone floor and the ceiling to the proposed building for the Bhuleshwar School will not be insisted on by Government.

13. Letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the carrying out of the house-connections in the First Drainage Section. Resolution of the House connections committee recording the Corporation's resolution with reference to the committee's expediting their report.

14. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the permanent closing of the western portion of Malet Road, Nagpur Street, and extreme end of Argyll Road, north of Bhusawal Street, as the Port Trustees undertake to widen Bhusawal Street to 60ft.

15. Resolution of the Standing Committee, regarding complaint of nuisance caused at Chinch Bunder Road, by the garbling of grain.

16. Further consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee, sanctioning conditionally the variation of the contracts (1) with Messrs. Venkoo Baloo & Co., for the construction of the Municipal Office, and (2) with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas for works in connection with the same Buildings, whereby the contract periods shall be extended to 31st October, 1895. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Counsel's opinion on the question of taking action in the way of proceedings against the said Contractors.

17. Notice of motion from Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., drawing attention to the experiments carried out in England with electrolyzed sea-water for flushing sewers and water closets, &c.; and asking the Commissioner to report how far such a liquid would be useful in flushing pipe sewers, gullies, &c., in Bombay; and proposing that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay in the matter.

18. Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Commissioner for 1892-93.

19. Letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, forwarding Annual Report of the working of the Institute for 1893-94.

20. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner with the intimation that if the Corporation approve of the making and fixing of one of Ratnagar's life-saving apparatus the cost of the same, Rs. 862-3-10, can be debited to Surplus Cash Balance.

21. Monthly Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for May, 1894.

22. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Blaney Memorial Fund, forwarding Government promissory note of Rs. 1,000, for the maintenance of the statue of Thomas Blaney, Esq., C.I.E.

23. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting on letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, representing the urgent necessity for the early carrying out of the sewerage of Mazagon, especially with reference to the prevalence of sickness caused by the insanitary condition of the Kassara Basin.

24. Letter from Hadji Habib Mahmed and others, asking exemption from the payment of Municipal taxes on account of the losses sustained by them in the great fire at Nowroji Hill Road.

25. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the taking up of certain land and buildings thereon, required for the improvement of Gowallia Tank Road.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation's Office, Bombay, June 26th, 1894.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant the OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Firm of Greaves Cotton and Company, Creditors of the abovenamed Company, on the 23th day of May, 1894, preferred into the said Court, and upon hearing Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgar, Solicitor, and Mr. Gungaram Bhav, Pleader, for the Petitioners, and Mr. Gadgil, Advocate for the abovenamed Company, and Mr. Adair Crakie, Solicitor for Motilal Shivlal, a Creditor of the said Company, and Mr. Vaid, Pleader, for Execution, Creditors of the said Company, and upon reading the said Petition and Affidavit of Arthur Kempster Leslie of the said Petitioners filed on the 23th day of May, 1894, verifying the said Petition, the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 7th day of June, 1894, the "Poona Observer" of the 2nd day of June, 1894, and the "Deccan Herald" of the 2nd day of June, 1894, each containing an Advertisement of the said Petition, and upon hearing evidence and perusing Exhibits, this Court doth order that the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be Wound Up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1894.

W. H. CROWE, District Judge.

"TRUE COPY."

GUNGARAM BHAV, Pleader for Petitioners, Main Street, Poona.

Poona, 24th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

THE Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, has, by an Order, dated the 19th day of June, 1894, appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, of Bombay, and Mr. JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, of Bombay, to be Provisional Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1894.

K. B. PHATAK, Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the District Court of Poona has directed a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company, to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the Winding Up of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1894, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises of the abovenamed Company, at Poona, at which time and place all the creditors and contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Court has appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, of Bombay, to act as Chairman of such meeting.

GUNGARAM BHAV, Pleader for Provisional Official Liquidators, Main Street, Camp Poona.

Poona, 25th June, 1894.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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UNDER the LONDON

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Mounted Sports, Marine Lines, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, in honour of Mr. Currimbhai Ebrahim, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Australia arrived yesterday from Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kola (s), for Karachi ; and Clio (s), Hull via Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Australia entered, and the steamers Brahmani and Clio left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alberta and Karagola left the dock yesterday.

RANGERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game (Rugby) with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Club, to-day, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., sharp. All members are requested to turn out.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 26th June, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay, by Schedule 46, *viz.*, 1s. 0½d. per rupee.

AN ABSCONDING WIFE.—Bhow Khundu, residing at Lohar Street, has reported to the police, that his wife, Savitree, aged fourteen years, has absconded, taking with her two pieces of wearing apparel and Rs. 30 in cash.

CURE FOR RINGWORM.—We have received a small phial of ointment, which the maker claims to be a specific in ringworm. It is prepared from certain plants at Panwell in the Aryaoushadi Kharkhan, and can be had at Bombay from Mr. Narayen Janardhan Parelkar.

AN OPIUM PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, fined Syed Suleman, a native of Aurangabad, Rs. 10, for having in his possession nine tolas of opium, a quantity larger than that allowed under the Act.

THEFT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Mr. Pallonji Pestonji, a clerk, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver open-faced watch, valued at Rs. 40, from an open drawer of a table in his drawing-room. The police are making inquiry of a person suspected by the complainant.

FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Kasee, a woman, aged twenty-five years, residing at Worlee Pacady Road, was, on Monday, standing on a scaffolding, erected in front of the Damodhar Lukhmidas Mill, which is in course of construction, when she fell from a height of about fifteen feet, sustaining injuries to her head and breast. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read :—"Some Behari Customs and Practices," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., Hatwa, Behar ; and "Marriage Ceremonies amongst the Kapole Bannias," by Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhai.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Pardesi hamal, lately in the employ of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was charged at the instance of Inspector Mynn, with having in his possession a quantity of sample pieces of cloth, worth about Rs. 12, for which he could not satisfactorily account. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, weather permitting :—

Dance	Hungarian	Anon.
Overture	Eliza E. Claudio	Mercadante.
Valse	Fleeting Shadows	E. Dumain.
Selection	Falka	Chassaigne.
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l.
Galop	Roulette	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT BELLASIS ROAD.—On Monday afternoon, while Mr. Oomer Jamal's brake was being driven over the Bellasis Road Bridge, the horses took fright and bolted down the road. The driver, Yar Mahomed Mirza Khan, and three other occupants jumped off the brake and escaped unhurt, with the exception of the driver, who fractured his left wrist and sustained a slight injury to his face. The horses continued their mad career until the brake collided with two Municipal refuse-carts, and capsized, breaking the yokes of each of the carts. The animals were thus brought to a stand-still, and secured without making any further damage. The injured driver was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated was allowed to go home.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT DUNCAN ROAD.—Prag Narayan, a shoe-maker, who, on the 21st ultimo, committed the murder of a woman, named Cooverbai, aged twenty-five years, the wife of Tricam Javer, a shoe-maker, employed in the Arsenal, by stabbing her with a large knife, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with murder. Mr. Nicholson, the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while the prisoner was undefended. The circumstances regarding the murder and the attempt to take his own life, have previously been reported on in these columns. The evidence of several witnesses having been recorded, the Magistrate committed prisoner, on a charge of murder, to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence to-day.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bheeher, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Kala Chowkey Road. For some time past deceased had been suffering from injuries to his right leg, and was discharged from the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital only six days ago. During his illness he was supported by his mistress, Casee, who used to earn Rs. 4 per month. About two days ago, she asked him to earn his livelihood, as she could no longer support him. On Monday morning, Casee went to her work, leaving the deceased in the house. On her return in the evening she found Bheeher unconscious. The police were informed, and deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He never recovered consciousness, and died in the hospital, shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide from opium-poisoning was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE IN CONSEQUENCE OF A FINE.—Parbuteebai, a female fruit-seller, at the Dhobee Talao market, aged about thirty-two years, attempted to commit suicide yesterday evening, by swallowing a quantity of opium, in consequence of her having been fined by the Presidency Magistrate. It appears that Parbuttee had a quarrel with another fruit-seller keeping his stall at the same market, and sometime ago she took out a summons against him, but the case was dismissed by the Magistrate, there being no sufficient evidence to convict him. Subsequently the rival shop-keeper instituted proceedings against her, and she was fined Rs. 3 by the Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. On hearing the court's decision, the woman became very sullen, and having obtained four annas' worth of opium from an opium vendor's shop, at Null Bazaar, swallowed it. In the evening Parbuttee became unconscious, when her husband took her to the above hospital, where she is now lying in a precarious state.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.—A correspondent writes : The members of the apothecary branch of the Subordinate Medical Department are about to petition Government, on the subject of a few of their members holding army appointments for years indefinitely, thus keeping out others from similarly enjoying such places, and who are thus relegated to inconvenient places and uncongenial climates. Amongst others, there is the case of Apothecary Scroggie, who has been about twelve years in civil charge at Sholapore. Considering the very few posts available, the men urge that these places or charges should be tenable for fixed terms of from three to five years, so as to give all a fair chance turn and turn about. The few charges may be counted on one's fingers, and include, among others, the Civil Hospital at Sholapore, the Sassoon at Poona, the St. George, Jamsetjee, Goculdas, and House of Correction hospitals in Bombay, and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief's apothecaryships, &c. The case is no doubt a bit hard, as these men for the most part belong to India and with the exception of a few soldiers' sons, they have little or no connection with England, so they don't take furlough, a long leave, &c., but stick to their posts till they drop off, or are compulsorily retired under military regulations, thus helping to keep out their comrades indefinitely. Again, in places where men can add considerably to their salaries by private practice among railway men and their families, and by the granting of certificates, &c., others may be said to be starving in the cold. The question is a byword and applies to all the three Presidencies.

A HOPELESS CRIMINAL.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Babaji, *alias* Gopal Luximon, a reputed thief, was brought up by Inspector Sanderson on three separate charges of theft, in respect of articles of wearing apparel, copper vessels, metal watches, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 127, belonging to Cassinath Govind, Krishna Sadashiv, and Chintamon Bapooji, all of whom reside at Girgaum Back Road. The accused, against whom stood a register of five previous convictions, came out of the jail only on the 8th instant, after serving out a term of rigorous imprisonment for twelve months and from the date of his release from the jail up to the 21st instant—an interval of about fourteen days—committed no fewer than ten thefts in respect of pieces of wearing apparel, copper pots, metal matches, silk handkerchiefs, and sundry other articles, belonging to ten different persons, residing at Girgaum Road, Khetwady, Walkeshwar, and Girgaum, and Khetwady Back Roads. It appears that, about 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th instant, the accused entered the house of the first complainant, Cassinath, at Girgaum Back Road, and on being interrogated by complainant, said he had come there to see a friend of his. Being satisfied with the explanation, he allowed accused to go into the house, and while complainant was in one of the inner rooms, accused helped himself to a coat and a handkerchief from a nail, and quietly walked out. No sooner had the accused left the premises, than complainant missing the articles followed him and had him arrested by the police at the corner of the street with the stolen articles in his possession. After his arrest, accused made certain statements, which led to the recovery of a metal watch, valued at Rs. 33, a waist-coat and sundry other articles, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to the second complainant, from a man named Fakir Mahomed, at Chindi Bazaar, to whom accused had sold them for Rs. 20. The articles belonging to several other persons were also recovered from different persons at Chindi Bazaar. Further inquiries revealed that accused had also stolen a watch, valued at Rs. 12, from the room of a mendicant, at Walkeshwar, about a year ago. The Magistrate convicted accused on all three charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for three years. Fakir Mahomed was then charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, and was fined Rs. 25.

MAKING A CONVERT TO MAHOMEDANISM.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosa, a Mahomedan, and Ashabee, a Mahomedan woman, of ill-fame, surrendered to their bail, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the former on a charge of enticing away Mooktabai, the wife of one Shantwant Moniram, a Native Christian, and of committing adultery with her, and the latter on a charge of aiding and abetting him, and also of having detained Mooktabai for immoral purposes. Mr. Talyarkhan, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the two accused were undefended.

The complainant alleged that about two months ago, he became acquainted with the first accused at Coorla, where complainant and his wife were residing. Moosa when visiting their house used to give complainant liquor and *bhang* to drink. A few days after, complainant's suspicions were aroused, on being informed by a Parsee liquor-shop-keeper, that the accused Moosa had told them that the complainant's wife was in his (accused's) keeping. Complainant thereupon avoided seeing accused, and came to reside in Bombay with his wife, followed by Moosa. Complainant and his wife lived together for about a month, when one day, during the absence of complainant, the first accused enticed her away to his room at the Two Tanks, where she lived with Moosa for a week. The complainant on inquiry also learnt that his wife was introduced to the brothel of the second accused at the same locality, where complainant went and persuaded his wife to return to him, but she refused to do so. The second accused then said she spent money for converting Mooktabai to Mahomedanism, and that unless she was paid the expenses, she would not allow complainant's wife to return to him. Subsequently complainant again called at the brothel of the second accused, in company of the Rev. William Prautch, Mr. Mansukhlal, Miss Richardson, and a police jamedar, and persuaded his wife to leave the place. Mooktabai was, however, induced to run away with Moosa, the next day, and complainant believed she was at present living with him.

The complainant, on being cross-examined by the first accused, denied having sent his wife to the accused's place as he was starving, and out of employ.

The Rev. W. Prautch was next called and produced a certificate, showing the marriage of complainant with his wife.

The case stands adjourned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling presiding. Ten cases have been committed for trial, in which are implicated nine Hindu males and two Hindu females, and one Mahomedan, making in all twelve prisoners. There is one case of murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt ; one of dhatura poisoning ; two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; two of causing death by a rash and negligent act ; two of kidnapping a minor ; and one of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate ; four by Mr. Webb ; three by Mr. Dastur ; and one by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Dhaku Rama, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for theft.

2. Krishna, woman, and Motiram Saligram, committed by Mr. Webb, for kidnapping, concealing a kidnapped person, and abetment of the offence.

3. Bhikmath Goornak and Abba Ramjee, committed by Mr. Webb, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and abetment of the offence.

4. Kalla Dewjee, committed by Mr. Webb, for kidnapping a minor.

5. Vittoo Gopal, committed by Mr. Webb, for causing death by a rash and negligent act.

6. Dhallia Dhana, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for causing hurt by means of dhatura.

7. Manajee Luxmon, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and for voluntarily causing hurt.

8. Mahomedji Karimji, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for causing death by a rash and negligent act.

9. Prag Narayen, committed by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

10. Suckoo, woman, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 9th and 10th silver spoon competitions took place, at Santa Cruz, on Saturday. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Except that the wind was rather strong, the weather was all that could be desired. The next competition will be, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at Santa Cruz, distances 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

9TH COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yds.
Serg-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32*
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	26
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, 1st Royal Lancaster Regt.	26
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	13

* Handicapped 2 points ; winner of 1st Spoon.

10TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 yds.
Vol W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols	31*
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28†
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	22
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	19
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	8

* Handicapped 4 points ; winner of Spoon.
† do 4 do.

B. V. A. ATHLETIC CLUB FIXTURES.

1.—Rugby Football, practice game, with the Rangers F. C., on the Cooperage, Wednesday, 27, at 6 p.m.

2.—Cricket Match, vs. Ordnance C. C., Saturday, 30, at 2 p.m.

3.—Association Football vs. Rovers F. C., on the Cooperage, Saturday, 30, at 5-45 p.m.

MR. J. WALLACE AND INDIAN ENGINEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter which I sent, registered, to the editor of the *Indian Engineering* on the 6th instant, just nineteen days ago, and which has remained without any acknowledgment whatever. The attack on my professional capacity is a fair example of the scientific criticism of the above journal, and the treatment of my protest a specimen of the courtesy of its editor. Engineers in India form a numerous and well-educated class, and it lies with them to decide if this style of journalism is to be allowed to continue.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN WALLACE, C. E.,
Author of Sanitary Engineering in India.

June 25, 1894.

Bombay, 6th June, 1894.

The Editor of the *Indian Engineering*, Calcutta.

SIR,—I note in your issue of the 2nd inst. (page 422) a reference to the evidence given by me before the House Connections Committee of the Bombay Municipality, on the 19th of August, 1892, which calls for a reply. The following is the passage in question :—"Mr. Jones (in criticising Mr. Cousin's scheme for the improved water-supply and drainage of Madras) boldly assails the suitability of the European system of drainage proposed by Mr. Cousins for an Indian city—appending the opinions of several professional men taken by the Bombay Commission in support of his view. Had he taken the trouble to study the evidence he produced, had conceit and ignorance not so completely blinded him, he would have seen how fully this same enquiry *condemns* the open drain system adopted by himself in this last decade of the nineteenth century. Mr. Wallace, C.E., of Cawnpore, condemns the Bombay system of closed drains and sewers as compared with the open drain system of Cawnpore, and yet is forced to admit that the death-rate of Cawnpore is 54 per *mille* while that in Bombay is only 24 ! We trust that Mr. Wallace went back to Cawnpore 'an humbler but a wiser man.'" I have just read through the evidence to which you refer, which has all been printed, and as you profess to have it before you, I can only characterise the above as a misstatement of facts. I did not advocate open sewers, neither did I approve of the open drains at Cawnpore. I spoke in favour of one open drain at Cawnpore as an example of what the others might be, and I strongly advocated the use of open instead of closed drains between the houses and the sewers, because of an incorrigible habit the people have of putting solid matter into the pipes and blocking them.

It is nearly two years since the Committee appointed to report to the Corporation on the question of house connections began its inquiries and experiments in Bombay, and having assisted in their work as an unofficial member, I am in a position to say that my opinions regarding open *vs.* closed house drains have received ample justification.

My evidence is all in print, and the final report of the House Connections Committee will very soon be out, so that engineers and the public, who are interested in sanitary matters, will be able to judge between you and me.—Yours very truly,

JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE ZOROASTRIAN COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsee community is now on the *qui-vive* for extricating certain evils that have crept in and the "Society for Promoting Faith in Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies" has done some service of late in agitating the matter and bringing to light several astounding instances of the evils. Many able and eloquent lectures were delivered on behalf of this society within the last two months, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Mansukh, before numerous audiences, and the daily Guzerati papers have devoted several of their columns for the purpose of giving *ad verbatim* reports of the proceedings, which dealt with the subjects of the necessity of forming or creating a managing committee on a grand, good, and equitable basis, for attending all social, religious, and political affairs, disputes, and differences. The last lecture was delivered on Sunday evening, the 17th instant, and resolutions were passed unanimously to send a requisition to the trustees of the religious and charitable funds of the Parsee community to discuss the subject, and to take votes for founding a "managing committee." The memorialists state that during the last thirty-five years the beneficial restraints which were on the Parsee community having been destroyed by abolishing the old Panchayat, various evils have crept into Parsee society and numerous disgraceful cases have come to light during the period, and therefore the major portion of the intelligent community are now afraid that there is every probability of other very serious evils arising in succession, and the ancient religion together with the small remnant of the noble race of the Parsees will soon be annihilated out of the surface of the earth. The memorialists submit that the best way to put a stop to such a lamentable and disastrous result would be to establish an independent and influential "managing committee" on a sound and reasonable footing, and entrust them all cases arising in domestic life of the community, as well as all disputes and discussions on religious and political affairs. The memorialists have further submitted that it is the duty of those respected leading gentlemen of the community to take all the necessary initiative steps in the matter without unnecessary delay, as they are expected to be fully conscious of the advantages or the salutary effects that will arise therefrom. The memorialists are confident that the striking unanimity with which the resolutions were passed showed most conclusively that the Parsees of all denominations (except the so-called reformed ones) are anxious and prepared to be ruled by a properly constituted body of intelligent and impartial leaders of the Parsee community, and by appointing such a managing committee, the trustees would confer ever lasting benefit upon the Parsee community at large. The subject has been fully discussed for several weeks in crowded and enthusiastic public meetings of the Parsees, and the able speeches delivered there will be published in pamphlets under the auspices of the said Society, and will be freely distributed.—Yours, &c.,

June 23. SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANTWADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of fair criticism you will be good enough to give me a corner in your journal for the following few lines. In the "Indu-Prakash," of the 4th instant, under the heading of "Affairs in Savantwadi," same suggestions are made to Government regarding State appointments. While I would approve of the correspondent's remark as regards the present State Karbhari of Savantwadi, I am at a loss to understand on what authority he pronounces the acting Judicial Assistant, now appointed by the Government of Bombay, to be "quite incompetent and ignorant of the very principles and practice of law." This judgment is, he says, of those who are best fitted to form an opinion about his fitness for the post, thus evidently showing that the writer has no personal knowledge of the functionary. Can it be that these persons are none but those inhaling the very air of intrigues and schemes at Savantwadi, which he alludes to in his article ? Or, is it because the recipient of the appointment is not from a high class of Brahmins and Senoys who have invariably been the holders of high posts in the administrative circle of this State ? So far as I have heard from my friends in this district, and having known this individual for a number of years in his private and official capacity, I believe his ability and impartiality are unimpeachable. He has honourably discharged his duties in the several posts he held under Government and in other Native States for a number of years past, and Government could not have made a selection without having weighed his capacity in the scale of balance regarding his tried ability. The Government of H.E. Lord Harris has been observed to be very careful in making such appointments, but even granting that the present one was not properly made, the native journal in question ought to have held patience and watched the result of the appointment before peremptorily pronouncing its judgment, for it is hardly yet two months that the appointment has been made. I would advise journalists to imitate English policy and do justice to the principles of the English education they are now receiving, instead of trying to come forward and do unnecessary harm to others by prejudicial writings of this kind.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 25. S. K. D.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

CRICKET.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT VS. MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

THE match played on the Esplanade, on Saturday, ended in favour of the latter team. The Ordnance having won the toss went in first, and were all put out for 44, towards which Mr. Pearcy contributed 18 and Mr. Walmesly 9. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' team went in after 3 o'clock, and lost their first wicket for 55 runs. With careful play they soon ran up the score to 209, of which Mr. Daver, not out, made 60, Mr. J. Machliwallah 38, and Mr. Mistri 34. The following is the full score :—

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT C. C.

Willows, c Fido, b Daver	0
Goble, st. Mistri, b Fido	4
Holburn, b Daver	2
Walmesly, b Daver	9
Pearcy, not out	18
Pincent, b Daver	1
Tooth, b Daver	0
Green, c Walsh, b Fido	7
Hicks, b Daver	2
Evans, c Mathridas, b Daver	0
Shilrock, b Daver	2
	45
Short run	1
Total	44

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Mathridas, c Tooth, b Walmesly	20
Machliwallah, b Pincent	38
Fido, b Willows	12
Walsh, c Pincent, b Pearcy	12
Shroff, c Walmesly, b Pearcy	10
Mistri, c Shilrock, b Willows	34
Hussey, run out, b Willows	0
Arjani, b Pearcy	2
Nicholson, c Goble, b Pearcy	0
Daver, not out	60
Vijekar, c and b Walmesly	9
Extras	12
Total	209

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade, on Saturday, and resulted in favour of the Elphinstonians by two wickets and 21 runs. Mr. D. C. Daruwalla for the Municipal Club contributed 24, and Mr. Sanjana and Mr. D. D. Kanga for the Elphinstonians contributed 53 and 25, respectively.

MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.

M R Wadia, c Chinoy, b S M Mody	16
M B Dadarker, b Chinoy	0
D C Daruwalla, c Pochikhana, b Chinoy	24
S M Kaka, b Chinoy	13
E J Hale, run out	5
S Narayen, not out	10
S Tomlinson, c Mody, b Pochikhana	0
B Bhende, c Spencer, b Pochikhana	2
M de Mello, b Chinoy	1
A Plaffnwalla, b Pochikhana	0
N H Karanjia, b Chinoy	0
	Total.. 72

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

M H Sanjana, b Wadia	53
D D Kanga, b Kaka	25
D E Mody, c Karanjia, b Narayen	6
S P Pochikhana, b Narayen	0
S F Mools, b Narayen	0
S B Spencer, c Alinvala, b Wadia	4
S H Mody, c Kaka, b Wadia	4
M C Choi, not out	0
F H Bole, stumped out	0
N H Chinoy, F M Tadiwalla } did not bat	
Extras	3
Total..	33

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS interesting match was played, on the Esplanade, on Sunday, resulting in an easy victory for the Elphinstonians by an innings and twenty-nine runs. The representatives of the Hindu Gymkhana did not seem to be in their best form. Mr. Dadarker alone entered into double figures in both the innings. The Hindus scored 52 in the first and 51 in the second innings, while the Elphinstonians with only two wickets down scored 132 runs, D. C. Daruwalla, D. D. Kanga, and D. E. Mody scoring 60 (not out), 39, and 26 (not out) respectively. The following is the full score :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G R Kirtiker, run out	1	b Machliwalla	3
W Masurker, b Machliwalla	0	c Daruwalla, b Kaka	2
Parshotam, c Pochkhana, b Machliwalla	3	c Pochkhana, b Machliwalla	0
Dadarker, c Mody, b Pochkhana	19	b Kaka	18
Benda, b Machliwalla	1	b Machliwalla	4
Mamoo, b Kaka	6	b Machliwalla	1
G N Bhandare, c Bharucha, b Pochkhana	2	b Kaka	1
R A Vyamarker, b Pochkhana	0	b Kaka	2
V H Bhotre, c Bharucha, b Pochkhana	8	run out	7
B P Kale, c Saklat, b Pochkhana	7	not out	8
S K Rao, not out	2	c Chinoy, b Machliwalla	4
Extras	3	Extras	—
Total..	52	Total..	51

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

M H Sanjana, b Kale	1
D D Kanga, b Kale	39
D C Daruwalla, not out	60
D E Mody, not out	26
J N Bharucha, S P Pochkhana, S M Kaka, N H Chinoy, N B Sakiat, S B Mistri, B C Machliwalla } did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	132

THE VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

THE following extract from the supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated 26th May, 1894, regarding the extension to India of the grant of the Volunteer Officers' decoration, is published for general information :

Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th May, 1894, page 3115.

War Office, 26th May, 1894.

Extension of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration Warrant to the Colonies and India.

Victoria, R. I.

Whereas by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, We were graciously pleased to institute a new Decoration for the purpose of rewarding the long and meritorious services of Officers of proved capacity in Our Volunteer Forces in Great Britain ;

And whereas it has been represented to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies acting on behalf of the several Governments of Our Colonies, and of Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, that the extension of the grant of this Decoration for Long Service to Our Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire would be highly valued by them ;

Now, to attain this end, We have extended, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors do extend, the grant of this Decoration to the Officers of the Volunteer Forces throughout Our Empire under the same terms and conditions as those on which it is granted to Officers in Our Volunteer Force by Our Royal Warrant of the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, except that in the case of India eighteen years' service shall be the qualifying period : Provided always that the power of conferring the Decoration upon an Officer, or of removing the name of an Officer from the Registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, shall be exercised on Our behalf with the same force as if exercised by Us, by the Governor-General of India, the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, or by the Governor of the Colony or Dependency according as such Officer shall have served in a Volunteer Force of India or of such Colony or Dependency; and the name of an Officer so granted the Decoration or removed from the Registry shall be published in the Official *Gazette of India* or of the said Colony or Dependency, as the case may be.

And We do further Ordain that Officers who have given qulifying service in the Volunteer Forces of any portion of Our Empire shall be entitled to reckon such service as part of the qualifying service required for this Decoration.

And We reserve to Ourself, Our Heirs, and Successors full power of altering, annulling abrogating, augumenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at *Balmoral*, this twenty-fourth day of *May*, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Sd.) H. CAMPELL-BANNERMAN.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(John Connon School.)
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
The Communion Service at 6 p.m.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.'s cotton circular' dated Hongkong, June 6, says—During the period under review, owing to Rupee Exchange having tended downwards yet, sellers not enhancing their pretentions but meeting freely the views of buyers at previous quotations, which had experienced a considerable decline, a large business has put through, as the country dealers at once seized the opportunity of purchasing low-priced goods. All the counts have participated in the demand, and have been more or less enquired for on the lines of previous quotations, though latterly an advance of 3/4 is noticeable.

The offtake of the fortnight is estimated at 8,500 bales, as follows :—

2,900	bales of No.	20	sold at dols.	80	to dol. 81 to dols. 88
1,500	"	16	"	77	to " 82
1,300	"	12	"	67	to " 73
2,600	"	10	"	64	to " 72
200	"	6-8	"	64	to " 69

Unsold stocks are still heavy, and are estimated at 19,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 190¼ T.T. and Rs. 191 on demand.

Advices from Shanghai point the market there to have experienced a period of very brisk enquiry, and about 15,000 bales have changed hands. All the counts are reported to have participated in the demand, and prices realized were more or less in conformity with the fluctuations in Rupee Exchange which continued downwards, and in consequence latterly prices underwent a proportionate rise. Unsold stocks, owing to the large offtake as aforesaid, have been considerably curtailed and are estimated at 7,000.

Advices from Japan are not sympathetic with the tenor of the market here as well as in Shanghai, and the market is reported to have relapsed into extreme quietness owing to harvesting operations, and no business of importance has transpired save about 225 bales of No. 20.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 16th June 1894 :—James Richard Bell, of Waltair, Vizagapatam, Railway Engineer, and William Henry Deakin, of Worcester, England, Signal-Engineer, for 'The B. D. C. Interlock,' for conjointly operating and controlling Railway signals in conjunction with switches ; Hugh Thompson Reid, of 9 Mill Street, Conduit Street, London, England, Mercantile Agent, for 'Improvements in oil and gas Engines ;' William Barker Mason, care of E. Eaton, Esq., 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E. C., wholesale Druggists, for 'An improved composition for producing vapour for disinfecting and therapeutic purposes ;' William Barker Mason, care of E. Eton, Esq., 27 Martin's Lane, London E. C., wholesale Druggist, for an 'Improved vapourising apparatus ;' Alexander St. George Ashe, of Nos. 46-47, McLeod Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, for a Camp-bed and Kit-box combined, to be called 'The Sportsman's Indispensable Bed and Kit-box combination ;' Elisha S. Keeler, of Topeka, Kansas, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, for a seed drill and planter, to be known as 'The Keeler Seeder ;' George Kift Winter, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E.E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, for 'Improvement of railway signalling.'

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—Thomas Bell and John Richardson, both of the firm of Robey and Company, Globe Works, Lincoln, in the County of Lincoln, England, for "Improvements in portable petroleum or liquid fuel Engines." (Specification filed 5th June 1894.). Christian Erdbrink, Engineer, of Paderborn, in the Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, for "Improvements in blast-pipes for Locomotives." (Specification filed 7th June 1894.) Amyas Morse, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Lahore, for securing the safe working of facing points and signals to be called "Morse point and signal-locking bar." (Specification filed 8th June.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule I of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for "Improvements in stoves or air-heating apparatus. (From 25th July 1894 to 24th July 1895). William Kendall, of Norfolk Island, South Pacific Carpenter, for "An improved claw hammer." (From 10th July 1895 to 9th July 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have, respectively, failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888) for within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, sel

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

15 cases the grand rapid cleanser bar soap, each 1 cwt. 1lb. bar.
40 drums do. do. soft soap, each ½ cwt.
1,00 kegs white and red paint, 21 lbs. keg.
200 drums boiled oil.
100 cwt superior white zinc paint.
102 boxes superior claret in quart and pint bottles.
30 " " port wine.
6 cases Howard and Jones' stationery, containing note-papers and envelopes
2 cases 40 pairs very valuable and handsome carriage lanterns, each pair of different shapes, designs, and make.
6 cases K. O. table and hanging lamps.
1 case metal watches.
1 second-hand cottage piano, by Rose and Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Property at Carnac Bunder, known as Ripon Iron Works.

Unless previously sold by Private Sale, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and Guardian of the property of her minor sons, Abdool Mahomed Ebrahim & Mahomed Hoosen Ebrahim, the undermentioned property. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the sale of the said properties :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, tenements and buildings now standing and being thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419-6-0 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards, the north by Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west partly by vacant land in the possession of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, and partly by the property belonging to James Donald or his assignee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald & Co. and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the late Ebrahim Haji Jackaria.

N.B.—The property yields a monthly rental of Rs. 1,900 at present.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee, and Dinshah, Solicitors for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1.30 P.M.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 C B chesnut pony, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay waler, about 15-1, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods and Sweepings.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 27, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

2 cases superior woollen cloth just landed ex s. s. Carthage, consisting of fancy trowserings, Scotch tweed, superior mixed worsted, fancy black worsted serge, checked worsted, fancy, black corkscrew, worsted solid brown, worsted Vicunasserge, light mixed hopsack worsted, bird's eye mixed worsted, fancy mixed worsted, west fancy, silk mixed superfine, black twill worsted, &c.

The pieces, which are from 10 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Catholic Chapel, the valuable and handsome black and teak dining, drawing and bed room furniture, glass and crockery sweet-toned square pianoforte, by J. H. Shrowder, first-rate oil paintings, table ornaments, windproof lamps, vulcanizing machines, rubber stamp making, sundry implements, substantial glass-door cupboards, etc., the property of G. H. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Rajah of Lathi, the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., strong-built victoria, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF EMBROIDERED MUSLIN.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting buyers—

Messrs. Bichan Sahay Bhugwandass, Delhi—
V D B 745—1 case 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Mansaram Mutassovilall, Delhi—
V B D 727—1 case 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

Messrs. Lekhraj Jauhrimull, Delhi—
V B D 726-7—2 cases, each 200 pieces, 27-28 in., 10 yards embroidered muslin.

SALE OF TWO CASES OF GOLD EMBROIDERED GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Puranchand Parmeshardass, of Cawnpore—

Z A / P C P D / R M } 477 / 479 { 2 cases each 20 peices gold embroidered grenadines without border.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOGSHEADS OF BEER AND CASES OF STOUT AND ALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 12, Medows Street, Fort (opposite to their Sale Rooms), the following landed ex s.s. Darius—

L & Co., B—Hogsheads of India Pale Ale and Australia Bitter Ale.
" —Cases of Extra Stout and Australia Bitter Ale in bottles and loose Beer in pints.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT FERGUSON ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 2nd July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abu by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 7th February, 1893, the following propert es—

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, bungalows, tenements, chawls, and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Mingudli, Ferguson Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos, 290, 291, 293, 295, 33, and 337, and new Nos. a-12316, 12288, 12316 and in the books of the assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward Nos. a-2092 to 2094, street Nos. 1088, 1089, and 1090, and bounded on the north by the the Tulsi water-pipe, on the south by the property of Amardhan Gopal, on the east by a public passage or gowun, and on the west by the Tulsi water-pipe.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several chawls or bungalows thereon, situate at Ferguson Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 369, new No. 12194, and new survey No. 240, and assessed in the book of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No.—, street No.—, and bounded on the north by the Tulsi water pipe, on the south by the property of Dossabhoy Cowasjee Banajee, on the east by the property of Antonio Francisco Luis, and on the west by a public passage.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the buildings thereon, situate at Mingut Mundli, Ferguson Road aforesaid, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 360, new No. 12404, new Survey No. 220, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No.—, street No.—, and bounded on the north by the Ferguson Road aforesaid, on the east and south by the Tulsi water-pipe, and on the west by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 27, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA: GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26.

THE only changes yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were a decline of ¼ per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £55¾; and a reduction in the market rate of discount on short London Bills of 1/8 per cent., making it 5/8 per cent; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 per cent.

Bombay Linseed was quoted in Liverpool at 38¾s, per 416 lbs., ex-quay; and Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed in London at 33¾s., per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. on Friday (omitted to be wired by Reuter on that day) was 3,320,000 quarters, or the same as the previous week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening. Surats flats.; and arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. All spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for June-August deliveries, and 3 63-64d for October-November. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe omitted from Reuter's telegram last Friday are now given as 2,970,000 bales; and of East Indians 298,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 7,000 bales.

In New York, the price of Cotton was unchanged yesterday at 7 5-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands and 7·14 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales,

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day at previous prices, and with some business doing again for export, shippers having purchased 1,100 bales, out of the 1,500 sold. These have consisted of 300 Bengals, at Rs. 155-76, 200 each of Dhollera, at Rs. 196; and Miraj, at Rs. 173½; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs 190; Oomra, at Rs. 175; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; the Mills' purchases consisting of Rs. 200 each of Wadwan at Rs. 188; and Bengal, at Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate export business has again been reported in this market, the tone of which remains steady, and prices without any change.

SEEDS.—A return of activity has been felt in this market to-day, shippers having been large buyers, and the feeling having been firm. An advance of one anna per cwt. has been established in prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, which we now quote as follows :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-3-0 to „ 6-5-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 6-1-0 to „ 6-3-0	„
Do. Red do...	„ 5-15-0 to „ 6-2-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,047	bales.
Wheat	15,696	cwts.
Linseed	16,416	„
Rapeseed	4,989	„
Poppyseed	628	„
Groundnuts	4,321	„
Castorseed	1,344	„
Rice	39,653	„

FREIGHTS are very dull both for ready and forward shipment; and no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 0 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; and a moderate enquiry springing up for Bank media of remittance at our above quotation, Calcutta also having been reported easier, rates here receded partially 1-32d. at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a few Bills were placed. We have also heard of a little Bank Demand having been taken at 1s. 0 31-32d.; the market closing a little unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·37	„

the quotation for Bank remittance being for ready and forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the reduced rate of 104 9-16 for Fours both for Money and Account, but an advance of ¼ per cent., which, at the close, had become 3-16, was afterwards established, in a steady market, final quotations having been 104¾ for Cash and the near settlement, and 104¼ for the July account. 102 has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES continue to show some movement on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, and this evening we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Britannia; of Rs. 20 in City of Bombay; of Rs 35 in Khandeish; and of Rs. 5 in Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Empress, James Greaves, and Queen; of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit, and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing and Oriental, at our revised quotations. Bombay Flour Mill shares have further advanced Rs. 5 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55½
Bar Silver	28 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon Saturday thirtieth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	25	2	0 p.m.	19	6
Teheran	26	2	30 p.m.	..	20
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 26th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	31	...	1
„ Madras	..	43	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th June.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·662
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of wind*	WSW, SW, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	286
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	16·38
„ year	16·37
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 26th	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 25.

10 p.m.	82·5

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAIRD—June 16, at Roorkee, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A Baird, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.
COPE—June 20, at Madras, the wife of Conductor E Cope, P W D, of a daughter.
MARRIOTT—June 20, at 2, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of C R Marriott, C S, of a son.
McNAIR—June 16, at 13, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo B McNair, of a son.
WHITE—May 17, at Port Blair, Andamans, the wife H F White, R I M, of a daughter (prematurely.)

MARRIAGES.

BRADY—CRAVEN—June 11, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Very Revd Father E Lafont, S J Harry Alfred Brady, Solicitor, Calcutta, to Anne Mary, eldest daughter of James Craven, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway.
BULLOCK—BARNE T—June 20, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, Mr Thomas William Bullock, Government Telegraph Department, to Ethelind Alice Renee, elder daughter of Mr Edmund Barnett, Manager, Messrs Oakes and Co, Ootacamund.
FASKEN—THUILLIE—June 6, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon A N Spens, Captain W H Fasken, 10th Bengal Lancers, to Lillian Emmeline, elder daughter of Colonel H R Thuillier, C I E, R E, Surveyor General of India.

DEATHS.

MACKAY—June 16, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling Charles Mackay, Tongsong Tea Estate, Darjiling, late of Inverness, Scotland.
MUNTON—June 11, at Allahabad, Margaret Agnes, daughter of William and Amy Munton, aged 1 year and 2 months.
RICHARDSON—June 18, at Madras, Ellen Richardson, relict of the late Captain Henry Richardson, formerly Port Officer, Calicut, aged 85.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

THE report presented at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association yesterday, gave an exhaustive retrospect of the events of 1893, so far as they related to or affected the important industry which the Association is called upon to foster and protect. No mention is made in the volume of the exemption of Manchester piece-goods from import duty, for the very sufficient reason that the question belonged to the unknown future when the year under review came to a close, but the omission was fully compensated for by the tone of the speeches yesterday afternoon. The chief subject that last year engaged the attention of the Association, was the currency legislation of just twelve months ago. The closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver was admittedly a desperate remedy, but however necessary it might be for checking the downward rush of exchange, it was so injurious to exporters of cotton to the Further East that the report declares that the history of modern trade does not provide a single instance in which legislation has had a more disastrous and immediate effect upon an important and well-established industry. The rate of exchange with China and Japan fell with automatic precision by from twelve to fifteen per cent., no new orders were received, and it was even impossible to finance previous operations, the banks refusing to buy bills on any terms. This was a sudden and severe test of the sound financial basis of a most important industry, but it survived the shock. Economies in working were effected, reductions in freights were obtained, and by slow degrees prices in China advanced, but not to such an extent as to cover the dislocation caused by the currency legislation between silver and the rupee. This dislocation gives a premium to Chinese and Japanese spinners, a fact that they evidently fully recognise. The export of yarns to the Further East increased by leaps and bounds from 1877—when 28,658 bales were exported—to 1892, when the high water mark of over four hundred and seven thousand bales was reached. Last year the total declined by over ninety-five thousand bales, or 23·43 per cent. If the last half of the years 1892 and 1893 be compared, the result is far worse, the decrease in the latter period amounting to 31·39 per cent. The decline in piece-goods was even more alarming, the quantity exported last year being less than half that of the preceding twelve months. The falling off in the shipments from England to China and Japan was nothing so great, being under thirteen per cent. in yarns, and twenty-four and-a-quarter per cent. in piece-goods. The legislation of last June was serious enough in all conscience according to the view of the Association, but when two months later rumours of a heavy duty on silver imports gained credence, complete ruin seemed to be staring the mill industry in the face. An earnest protest against a course so calculated to seriously injure trade with the silver-using countries of the Further East as a heavy duty on the white metal was telegraphed to the Government of India. The rumours were renewed towards the end of the year, and again the Committee of the Association wired to the Government of India, receiving in reply the bald assurance that the question "continued to have the anxious attention of his Excellency-in-Council." It was thereupon decided that a deputation should wait upon Lord Elgin, during his brief stay in Bombay, to place the views of the Association before him, but it will be remembered that the new Viceroy carefully abstained from telling the deputation anything that those who composed it did not know.

In the voluminous appendix attached to the report some instructive figures are given concerning the cotton spinning and weaving industry as it stood on June 30, 1893. The number of mills in the Peninsula was 141, being exactly three times the total of eighteen years ago. During the period named, the spindles used have been triplicated and the looms nearly quadrupled. In 1879 the number of mill workers was under forty-three thousand, now it exceeds one hundred and twenty-one thousand. Sixty-nine of the mills are situated on the island of Bombay and twenty-nine are in the Presidency, leaving for the rest of India only forty-three mills. Eleven of these are in the Madras Presidency, nine in Bengal, six in the Central Provinces, and five in the North-West. Thirty years ago the thirteen mills of Bombay and the Presidency gave employment to some seven thousand persons; the ninety-eight mills now in existence are a means of livelihood to twelve times that number. During last year the spindle power of the Indian mills increased by nearly one and three-quarter lakhs. There was, however, a slight decrease in the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay, while in other parts of India the consumption increased to a small extent. However, the rapid development which has characterised the industry in recent years, received a decided check last year, and the mills did little more than mark time. So great was the depression in the trade after the adoption of the recommendations of the Herschell Committee that all possible means of effecting economies had to be seriously considered. A reduction in wages was thought of, and by request of a general meeting held in July, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia prepared a schedule of the wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the varying circumstance of each case. Mr. Wadia after making full enquiries from the millowners drew up a scale of wages, which was circulated to members early in November with a request that should they be willing to agree to the list of wages as a maximum they would sign a special agreement stating their compliance. The Committee hoped to receive the replies sufficiently early to admit of the adoption of the maximum list from the New Year, but, notwithstanding repeated reminders, less than half the members had sent in replies up to the end of 1893. The Committee are still hoping that the proposal will ultimately be adopted as they regard it as an important step towards a fair uniform scale of wages. Another movement brought about by the bad state of trade was a revival of the agitation in favour of the adoption of short time, and in April it was resolved that the mills should stop three days a week, including Sundays and holidays during May, June, and July. However, this and subsequent proposals dropped from a cause which found no place in yesterday's deliberations anent the proposed excise duty—want of unanimity on the part of the owners.

The Manchester apologists for the veto of the Secretary of State against treating cotton imports on the same footing as other merchandise from abroad are very fond of describing the agitation which Lord Kimberley's action evoked as "an outcry of the Bombay millowners." They could scarcely adopt a more misleading phrase; the agitation has not been confined to any single interest, or to any particular class, for all interests and all classes have made common cause against a fiscal policy so unjust. One of the best points in the speech made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Cotton—who wisely left the report to speak for itself, and devoted his remarks to the great question of the hour—was that in which he showed that the interest of the millowners in the agitation was no greater than that of other capitalists. How can the outcry that has been heard from one end of India to the other be laid at the door of the millowners, when as a matter of fact they have been more moderate than any other public body in their condemnation of the fiscal policy imposed upon India? The resolution passed at the protest meeting of the Association last March, distinctly set forth that all that was desired was that an import duty should be placed on "such descriptions of cotton yarns as cannot be manufactured in India." Scores of meetings were held all over the Empire, but we believe that at none of them was the resolution of protest so moderate as this. To the policy then expressed the Association still adhere, as Mr. Cotton clearly showed. His declaration that the Bombay mills did not enter into competition with Lancashire, and that Lancashire could not enter into competition with Bombay, was no mere generalization, for it was supported by facts and figures. The wording of the resolution to which we have alluded seems to have given the impression in certain quarters that millowners were quite prepared to conciliate Manchester by submitting to a countervailing excise duty on the products of the Indian mills, and the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been good enough to intimate that the Chamber will graciously withdraw its opposition to the placing of cotton piece-goods on the same footing as other Indian imports, if the Bombay millowners consent of this arrangement. In vain is the net spread in the presence of the able men of business who by their commercial acumen have raised the Indian cotton industry to so high a position. The overtures of Sir Frank Forbes Adams were answered yesterday by Mr. Cotton in language so forcible that we cannot refrain from repeating a portion of it here: "An excise duty on the production of Indian mills would, I submit, be most impolitic, unjust, and impracticable. It could not be a source of revenue, but would be costly and vexatious. It would be impolitic in face of the repeated declaration of the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Governments, that their policy is to encourage and stimulate industries as a means of making the country less dependent upon agriculture, and so saving thousands from the ravages of famine, and providing employment for the steadily increasing population. To reverse this just and wise policy, by hampering and harassing the largest industry of India by an excise duty, not for purposes of revenue, but to conciliate a small section of English manufacturers would, I submit, be a most grave mistake, and would give just cause for discontent among the masses. An excise duty would be unjust, because, as a matter of fact, the great bulk of the yarn we spin could not be made in Lancashire at a price that would find buyers." This statement of the case was fully endorsed by Mr. Charles Douglas, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, and other speakers in a manner that proved how hard a task the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has entered upon in endeavouring to persuade the Bombay millowners to adopt a reciprocity which is all on one side.

THE report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to hand, the other day, lacks the crispness and conciseness which characterise the reports of the Chamber of Bombay and Madras. It is discursive, prolix, and a pilot and sailing directions are almost necessary to enable one wishful to hit upon a given subject. He is referred to "papers found in the usual place," and reports of multitudinous sub-committees are scattered here and there throughout the three hundred and thirty pages. We must go to page 99 to find what should have been in page 1, namely, the progress of the Chamber during the past ten years. In 1884, it appears, the membership of the Chamber was eighty-three inclusive of two honorary members; to-day, it is a hundred and forty-three, including eleven honorary members. The views of such a corporation therefore can but be weighty, and when unanimous must command attention But it is not always that unanimity can be secured, and in no instance is this fact to be deplored more than that in regard to the currency question and exchange. The reasons which induced it to refrain from discussing the topic a year ago constrained its members again during the past year from doing "more than indicate the action taken when they desired action was necessary in the general interests of commerce." This was to urge upon Government the desirability of giving special consideration to the case of the banks and their shipments by silver when the mints were closed. As to exchange the Chamber does not pretend to discuss the general position or to suggest a remedy. The committee reports this as business done, not left undone, but the Currency Association took the place of the Chamber of Commerce so far as the subject was concerned. The Chamber through its Piece-Goods Sub-Committee seems to have done good work in the matter of arbitration, though the number was smaller than the preceding year the arbitrations themselves were more important and involved more work on the part of the arbitrators. Their results, it is claimed, demonstrated that merchants prefer to accept the judgment of their fellow-merchants rather than involve themselves in the great delays and expense inseparable from litigation. The most memorable event of the year is the taking over by the Chamber of an habitation of its own and the establishment of the Royal Exchange. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Brassey addressed the members at the inaugural ceremony and their observations are wisely preserved in the report, which then goes on to review the action taken in regard to various local and imperial matters. But it is remarkable in how many instances it would be appropriate to write in the words Toby uses in his diary of Parliament, "Business done—none."

IT is gratifying to find that there is growing appreciation of the benefits of hospitals and dispensaries in Burma. The increased attendance at Rangoon is deemed particularly gratifying, as the Civil Surgeon ascribes it to the exertions of the local Assistant Surgeon, Maung Pa Taw. The Chief Commissioner had hoped to increase the number of Burmese local Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, and to supplement the Provincial Medical Staff by the establishment of a Medical School at Rangoon, but this project, which would have involved considerable expenditure, has had to be postponed in consequence of financial pressure. A statement classifying the diseases which were treated shows that the highest percentage was produced by malarial

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A national funeral will be given to the late President Carnot in Paris, whither his remains will be conveyed to-night.

THE ASSASSIN SANTO.

The French police have proved that the assassin Santo is a dangerous Anarchist.

CONDOLENCE OF FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS.

The British, Italian, Spanish, and American Parliaments have all passed votes of condolence with France.

SYMPATHY OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Lord Rosebery and Lord Kimberley, besides the Sovereigns and Ministers of all States, have telegraphed their sympathies to France.

ITALY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

Italy is deeply concerned that the assassin Santo is an Italian.

His Majesty King Humbert and Signor Crispi, in telegraphing their sympathies to Paris, declare that Anarchists have no country and are the enemies of humanity.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRANCE.

Numerous demonstrations have taken place against the Italians in Paris and the Provinces.

At Toulon, some Italian sailors were, yesterday, attacked by the mob, and one of them nearly killed.

The Italian Cafés were attacked by the mob at Lyons and Marseilles yesterday.

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

There is a marked desire throughout Italy to repudiate the murderer Santo and his actions, and to testify to the friendship Italy feels towards France.

THE NEXT FRENCH PRESIDENT.

It is considered probable that M. Casimir-Perier will be the next President of the French Republic.

M. Brisson is the candidate on behalf of the Radicals.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PARIS, JUNE 26.

M. Dupuy is also a candidate for the Presidency.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

President Cleveland, who was, yesterday, interviewed, said the situation in America did not warrant apprehension being felt. Government adheres to its pledge to protect the national credit at all hazards. They were, he said, no longer purchasing Silver and issuing Gold bonds for the same.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive has arrived at Constantinople.

THE BURMA BOUNDARY ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The Bill to amend the Burma Boundary Act is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE REVENUE SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Finucane will be nominated to succeed Sir Edward Buck as Revenue Secretary, when the latter proceeds on furlough to England.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It is now quite probable that during the present session no additional member will be appointed. Nothing, however, is definitely settled, and the decision rests entirely with his Excellency the Viceroy.

MESSAGE FROM THE AMIR.

Sir Salter Pyne has been again compelled to defer his departure, as the letter from the Amir has not yet been received. No reason can be given for the delay, but the subject of the correspondence which is now progressing between Sir Salter Pyne and the Amir may necessitate his Highness holding a special darbar before giving a final answer to the Government.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

Lieutenants Edwards, 3rd Bombay Infantry; Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry; and Beynon, 3rd Gurkhas, have been selected for duty in the Gilgit Agency with the Imperial Service Troops.

THE STATUS OF THE VOLUNTEERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The Government of India have been considering the future position of the Volunteers of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and other parts of India, consequent on the abolition of the Presidential Army system, and addressed a letter to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and other local Governments and administrations, expressing a desire to maintain the close connection that now exists between the Volunteers of Madras and Bombay and the Governments of those Presidencies. They consider it most important to maintain the status of Volunteer officers, and to raise their sense of military rank in this view. It has been decided that commissions to all officers of the active Volunteer force shall, in future, be signed by H. E. the Viceroy. All appointments of Commandants of Madras and Bombay shall, in future, be submitted for the approval of the Viceroy, but the appointments of Volunteer adjutants will be made as heretofore by the Governor of the Presidency. The patronage possessed by the Viceroy in the appointment of Volunteer adjutants will be transferred to the heads of local Governments and administrations. These changes will come into force from the date of the abolition of the Presidential Army system.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The Biluch-Afghan Section of the Boundary Commission arrived at camp Gharabi, on the 20th instant. Survey work is being pushed on.

HEAVY RAIN.

Very heavy rain has been falling here since Sunday night continuously. There are no signs of a break in the weather as yet. It is feared much damage has been done in the district to crops and property.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday evening.

DYMOUTH, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 25.

The P. and O.Co.'s steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived at Hongkong on the 25th.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

NEARLY a year having elapsed since the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, Sir William Hunter in his weekly letter on Indian affairs gives an able and comprehensive review of the situation. He says: At the time we pointed out what seem to be grave economic objections to a currency manipulation of this nature. But we acknowledged that the experiment was entered on after due deliberation by experts both in India and at home. We, therefore, urged that it should have a fair trial and be allowed time to work out its actual results without impatient intermeddling with the process. Certain of those results have now clearly developed, and we propose to reconsider the experiment by the light of the experience thus obtained. We may dismiss at once the expectations that the closing of the mints would enhance the rupee to anything like its old par value of 2s. Such expectations could only have been held out as a device for strengthening the demands of currency quacksalvers by means of a popular agitation. They temporarily had that effect, but there is no evidence to show that they were entertained by the experts who gave their authority to the measure. The utmost limit of enhancement hoped for by serious financiers was 1s. 6d.; the limit practically contemplated by the Indian Legislature was 1s. 4d. per rupee. As a matter of fact, when the mints were closed the exchange was 1s. 2 5/8d., and weak at that figure. Having traced the downward course of the rupee, Sir William continues: There is, however, a more serious side to the case. While not denying the possibility of artificially appreciating the rupee, we have steadily called attention to the heavy price which Indian export trade and Indian industrial development might have to pay for the result. An important aspect of this question has been put forward by Mr. Barr Robertson, whose intimate knowledge of silver exchanges in China and of the silver market in America enables him to speak with an experience of an unusually wide range. Several witnesses pointed out to Lord Herschell's Committee that, unless a large surplus of exports was shipped from India, the Council drafts would not be sold. In the debate on the East India Loan Bill the same view was taken, and we were informed that the Government was waiting for the surplus exports. Those exports have to adjust an annual gold liability of India to England exceeding 16 millions sterling, and without the surplus exports that liability cannot be discharged. The surplus Indian exports averaged Rx. 20 millions per annum during the five years ending 1893. During the three months of April to June, 1893, the surplus exports amounted to Rx. 10¾ millions. The mints were closed on June 26, and the Home Government, in order to aid the enhancement of the rupee, consented after some hesitation to suspend its drawings upon India. The balance of trade sharply turned, and instead of a surplus of exports (amounting to about Rx. 11 millions in the second half of 1892), there was an actual surplus of imports into India amounting to close on Rx. 2 millions during the six months from July 1 to December 21, 1893. The balance of trade had been reversed.

Quoting from Mr. Barr Robertson, Sir William Hunter points out that authority believes that the withholding of Council Bills suffices to explain the phenomenon of the total reversal of the normal balance of Indian trade. The Secretary of State sells his drafts to the Eastern banks in London. Those banks send out the drafts to their branches for collection in India. The branches, on receiving the money or its equivalent from the Government treasury, invest it in bills drawn against exports. The exports are ultimately bought from the small producers and the money distributed among them. The Council bills must necessarily have surplus exports returned against them, because they have nothing to do with imports into India of merchandise, and have a financial position independent of, and apart from, the exports that go from India in return for mercantile imports. It is certainly possible to quote high authorities in support of this view. John Stuart Mill insists that all trade between nations "is a mere exchange of exports with imports." Referring specifically to the case of "international payment not originating in commerce"—the case now in question—he points out that they can only be adjusted by "an actual excess of exports over imports equal to the value of the remittance." The same result follows whether it be expressed in terms of barter or of money. It is the necessity of meeting the remittance that calls forth the export; and if the remittance ceases to be made, the corresponding export ceases with it. This view places in a disastrous light the policy of raising fresh gold loans in England to meet India's current gold obligations. That policy was adopted in an hour of weakness last autumn, and the temptation to recur to it will again be strongly felt during the next few months. The brisk season of exports is already drawing towards its end in Bombay. After it closes the Secretary of State will find greater difficulty in disposing of his Council bills. There will again be the same pressure brought to bear on him to hold back his drafts in the hope of better terms, which means another vast speculation on the rise of the rupee. The speculation proved a losing one last year. It can only be conducted by the help of new gold loans in England—that is to say, by adding to the burden of gold obligations, which is already heavier than India can bear. The suspension of the Secretary of State's drawings would, however, mean more than this. It would mean a fresh dislocation of the Indian export trade, carrying distress into the rural districts of India. The Indian cultivator now largely depends for his rent on the crop which he raises for export. It is those crops that bring him in the actual rupees. If the views which we have put forward be correct, the substitution of new gold loans in place of the Secretary of State's weekly drafts would not only tighten the noose of gold indebtedness round the neck of Indian finance; it would also impair the power of the Indian peasant to sell the export produce which defrays the land revenue.

In the current number of the *Statist* Mr. Lloyd continues the series of articles which he has devoted to the "Latin Union Argument." His present theme is the relation between bimetallism and prices. His object is to show that because prices declined during the period of French free mintage of silver and gold, therefore the restoration of bimetallism would not affect prices, and the bimetallists would be disappointed. He says that the bimetallists believe that the remonetisation of silver would result in high prices. Now bimetallists have never expressed any such belief. What they hold is that, so far as the continuous fall of prices is due to the contraction of the volume of international money and the consequent appreciation of gold by the legislative discarding of silver, the restoration of the old elastic currency system would stop, or at least mitigate, this growing evil. Instead of predicting a great rise of prices, they argue that so far is gold alone insufficient for the monetary requirements of the world, that it is even doubtful whether gold and silver together would be adequate unless the production of those metals continued to increase, and they have proved that until the panic fall in the gold price of silver which followed the closing of the Indian mints, silver as well as gold had appreciated in terms of general commodities. It is the monometallists who have used the argument which Mr. Lloyd attributes to the bimetallists, the latter having been persistently denounced by their opponents as "inflationists."

Sir John Harwood, deputy chairman of the Ship Canal Company, made an important statement with reference to Canal affairs at a meeting of the Manchester City Council, held recently. In opening he showed the present financial position of the Company. Estimating the revenue of the Company at £50,000 per annum, he anticipates a deficiency on the 31st December, 1895, of £146,862. If in the following year the Corporation had to find money to pay interest on debentures, a rate of 1s. 8d. in the pound would have to be imposed. Sir John recited the history of the connection between the Corporation and the Company, and complained that from the first the Corporation had been gravely misled in the estimates presented to them and in regard to Parliamentary and other obligations to be faced. He pointed to wasteful administration by the Company, and extravagance in construction. The Corporation in the first instance were asked to find £1,000,000. The amount had grown to £5,000,000. In conclusion Sir John declared that more money would be wanted. He would be no party to recommending the ratepayers to pledge their property until a very different arrangement had been made between the Company and the Corporation. The Corporation had done all they set out to do, and more than they contemplated when they obtained the Act of 1892. If the representations made to them then had been reasonably reliable they would now have had £500,000 of their loan. The work of the future would be of a very different character from what it had been in the past, and in his opinion those appointed to carry it out would require to be men with a special training to which he could lay no claim. Under all the circumstances he thought he was entitled to ask to be relieved from further responsibility. It was agreed to take the statement of Sir John Harwood into consideration at a special meeting of the Council to be held on Wednesday next. The *Manchester Guardian* describes the speech as anything but pleasant reading, but says they are not disposed to take a more gloomy view of the position than the disclosures of Sir John Harwood justified. We may at least hope, says the organ of Manchester interest, that with increased handling facilities, vigorous management, and local determination, the traffic revenues of the Canal will materially increase before the end of 1895. The commercial and general economic considerations which led to the construction of the Canal have not been disproved by the increase in its cost, and there is certainly as yet no reason to infer, either from analogy or experience, that they were wrong. Sir John Harwood tells us, however, that more money will eventually be wanted; if it is, and the facts already before the public dispose us to agree with Sir John, it will be wanted for the improvement and perfection of the Canal and its approaches. Meanwhile, there will be time for the community generally to consider under what conditions the Corporation must take up this further liability. One thing is certain, there must be an end to the ambiguities and laxities of the past. The hints dropped by Sir John Harwood make it imperatively necessary that an exact and authoritative explanation of the legal position of the Corporation with regard to the company and the latter's Parliamentary obligations should be published. And lastly, without any reference to the personal desire (which we venture to deprecate) of Sir John Harwood—who has earned the thanks of his fellow-citizens for the firmness and conscientiousness with which he has discharged the duties of a very onerous and not altogether pleasant office—to be relieved of further responsibility, we entirely concur in his opinion that the Corporation representation should be strengthened by the inclusion of men with special knowledge of the requirements and methods of the shipping trade and their cost, and who at the same time would be able to influence traffic.

With the title, "Secrets of Company-Promoting," a *verbatim* report of the case of Foster *vs.* Newnes has been issued from the office of the *Westminster Gazette*. As Mr. Justice Mathews said in his summing up, "the case is an instructive one, for we have had a flood of light thrown upon the whole system of the promotion of public companies in the city." Those persons throughout the country on whom prospectuses are showered by almost every post, and who perhaps feel flattered by these complimentary intimations that they have a reputation in the city for wealth and enterprise, may read this reprint with advantage if they have not already perused the reports of this and other cases as they appeared in the newspapers.

The contracts for new shipping concluded during May by Scottish shipbuilders show a marked diminution when compared with the business of the earlier months of the year. Still the amount of work in hand is fairly large, and for a good part of the remainder of the year employment is likely to remain pretty full even if no substantial increase of demand should set in. Builders are now requiring some advance upon the low prices at which the bulk of the current orders were taken, and this fact, together with the continued depression in the freight market, is the main cause for the present slackness of inquiry for new vessels. The firmness of prices is attributable in part to a movement amongst the workmen for an advance of wages of 5 per cent. in piecework rates. This has not yet taken the form of an actual demand, but the committee of the Union has expressed the opinion that such a demand is justified by the state of the industry. The tonnage launched from all Scottish shipbuilding yards last month reached 44,802 tons, the largest amount recorded for any similiar period since March, 1892. In the first five months of this year the launchings have been 142,774 tons, against 104,777 tons in the corresponding period of last year, 172,456 tons in 1892, 147,532 tons in 1891, and 175,602 tons in 1890.

Within the last three years the French woollen industry, one of the most important in the country, has been going from bad to worse, and has now reached a stage of adversity which may be described as almost disastrous. In 1892 M. Alfred Renouard described in most discouraging terms its condition at that time, emphasising the national importance of the industry, the production of which, he said, was not less than £40,000,000 per annum in value. Even then many manufacturers had failed, works were closed, and wages had been reduced very greatly. The depression has now become so severe and widespread that a National Woollen Trade Association has been formed for the purpose of investigating the causes of the trouble and devising remedies. At a recent meeting of this body held at the Ministry of Commerce in Paris some remarkable statistics were given. In the district of Fourmies, where woollens are manufactured by power to the extent of £6,000,000 and by hand £4,000,000 annually, the value of land and house property has fallen within the last few years by 50 per cent., whilst that of woollen mills is now, on an average, not more than one-fifth of its former amount. Individual instances there and in other parts of the country of still more serious depreciation were presented. It appears, therefore, that the ultra-Protectionist policy embodied in the tariff of 1892 has failed to restore prosperity to the French woollen industry. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that the depression is largely traceable to the abandonment of the commercial treaty system. To an important extent French woollen manufacturers are dependent upon foreign demand for the disposal of their productions, and although the M'Kinley Tariff Act, changes of fashion, and other minor influences may be accountable for some of the existing distress, there can be very little doubt that the forthcoming inquiry, in which the Minister of Commerce has promised to assist, will reveal, if it be fairly conducted, that this opinion is well founded.

In the Metropolis the market continues very quiet, and prices fluctuate within narrow limits. If it was not for the dealings of a leading operator the market would be stagnant. At the beginning of April cash tin was quoted about £69 and silver 28 3-16d. whereas at the present time cash lots are about £70⅞. and silver 28⅝d. The statistical position, meanwhile, has become worse. At the end of March the total visible supply was 16,333 tons, whereas today, it is 17,028 tons. This is due to the continued heavy shipments and to the falling off in demand. The exports from the Straits to London, America, and the Continent in April amounted to 2,750 tons, whereas last month they reached 3,450 tons. The deliveries, which in March were 2,461 tons, increased to 2,791 tons in April, owing to the better demand in Holland; but last month there was a falling off both there and in this country, so that the aggregate only amounted to 1,761 tons The American stocks and the quantity afloat to the United States have also increased, the total being now estimated at 2,585 tons, against 1,630 tons at the end of April. Speculation in the metal is almost dead so far as the public is concerned, and the future course of the market entirely depends on the dealings of the leading operator. Still many persons look for an improvement as soon as the American Tariff Bill passes, as it is hoped that trade with the United States may then receive some stimulus.

There still exists a great deal of friction between the Minister of Public Worship (M. Pobiedonostzeff) and the church patrons of the Lutheran Confession in the Baltic provinces. The Synodal authorities are now elaborating a new project under which no curacy or vicariate in the Lutheran or other Nonconformist churches, in future falling vacant, can be filled without the "exequatur" of the Ministry. This new regulation will invest with a peculiarly arbitrary power an ecclesiastical department which has, unfortunately, never enjoyed a reputation for impartial judgment or for even-minded toleration.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Students going in for their Art Examinations in this Presidency have had to suffer in the past from the vagueness and uncertainty in notifications prescribing subjects and text-books. The Senate of the local University will have to decide next Friday whether for such vagueness once more in the notification appearing on pages 44 and 45 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94, candidates will have again to suffer during the examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the years 1894-95. The rules (*N. B.* page 44) lay down that those who pass in the optional subject of "Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law" will be considered as having passed the first LL. B. Examination. Nothing is said here that the percentage of marks will be other than that governing the B. A. course, *i. e.*, 30 per cent. Many who intended taking up law eventually, selected this subject accordingly as a relief from passing the first LL. B. with its higher or 50 per cent. marks. They have gone through more than half the course reading voluminous books on the subject, and to their great disappointment it is now intended to tell them that it was all a mistake and that 50 and not 30 per cent. marks would have to be scored by them after all. Similarly, at page 45, in the compulsory subject, one of the History papers was to be the "History of England from the Restoration to the Passing of the Reform Bill in 1832." No text-book was recommended as in the case of History of India and Political Economy. A wider range of studies was thus left to the students, and colleges selected their own books. The quantity of matter being great the professors in some colleges have not been able as yet to make much progress though nearly sixteen months have passed and more than half the course is over. At the eleventh hour a correction is now going to be proposed to the effect that it is the "Political and Constitutional History of England," which was meant. The scope of studies is thus for the first time specialized, and students who have so far wandered over a wide area are told that they should master these two particular features of History only; this would necessitate their perusing a few more volumes of Hallam and Erskine May in addition to the burden of studies, which according to the new course the B. A. candidates have to bear. Why no text-books have been recommended in the case of History of England, though there is no dearth of them, as the University has done in the case of Indian History and Political Economy it is difficult to understand. The alarm created among the students may well be imagined. They fear, and with good reasons, that the Senate, if they approve of these amendments in rules next Friday, may give the same retrospective effect as they have done in the past, so as to affect all those who have to appear for their B.A. degree examination in 1894 and 1895. I have no desire to question the wisdom of the learned men who are going to rectify these mistakes. The change may or may not lead to more cramming, though it is asserted in many quarters that instead of creating, as desired, a liking for the study of History these changes may create a disgust for the subject among students. All that I would ask is whether it is fair to spring a mine under the feet of the students in this manner, if it is really intended to give the amendments retrospective effect. In the interests of the over-crammed students I would beg the earnest attention of the Senate to this point.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, June 26.

UNIVERSITY *VS.* TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your paper of to-day a letter by "Elphinstonian" on the subject of "University *vs.* Technical Education," but I have not read the letter of "Industry," which appeared on Friday last, and which "Elphinstonian" characterizes as "infamous." If "Elphinstonian" is proud of his superior education, it is sincerely to be hoped that he will not use such a term in his disputes with others, especially with those whom he regards as mere mechanics. If he comes to read of mechanics who have done sterling work for the benefit of mankind, he may change somewhat his ideas on superior education. And when remarks are made unintentionally, "infamous" is the last word to be applied to them. It may be quite true that the caste system existing in India, the high caste youth should, naturally, and in duty bound, take to learning and teaching and thinking. But let him not despise the lower occupations. There is no reason why he should glory in his high calling and despise his low caste brethren. And there is no reason also why, under the varying and peculiar circumstances of each different case, a mechanic occupation should not be taken up by a man of the Brahmin caste. It is gratifying to find, from "Elphinstonian's" letter that lots of high caste youths take to technical education, and succeed in it every year. And that no Elphinstonian shall take any undue pride in his superiority over mechanics in the sincere desire of

June 25. K. AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

A RECENT MUNICIPAL DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your able correspondent Sir Michael D'Quadros has indeed rendered a very valuable service to the public by exposing in the columns of your journal the hollowness and inexpediency of the resolution passed by the local Corporation regarding the appointment of Mr. Pearson to the post of chief accountant. In fact, the whole affair appears to be a personal one, and it is a surprise to many that a gentleman of Mr. Pherozsha Mehta's independence should have mixed up himself with it. I don't blame Mr. Mehta for having taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Parsee employés of the Municipality, but I wish, in doing so, he had stated the facts. But as in the heat of hatching the hen knows not an egg from a stone, so in the heat of discussion and in the warmth of his zeal to support the interests of his co-religionists, Mr. Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta failed to discern facts from fiction. The Municipal Commissioner gave Mr. Pearson the due share of his credit for his energy in discovering certain frauds committed by a Parsee clerk. But Mr. Mehta would not brook this; and so with his ready tongue Mr. Mehta comes forward and asserts that it was not Mr. Pearson who discovered the fraud, but that it was his own namesake, another Mr. Pherozsha, who unravelled the mystery. Now, what are the facts? The truth is that it was Mr. Atmaram Motiram, a Hindu superintendent, who first suspected inaccuracies in the accounts of the Parsee clerk, and reported the matter to his superior, Mr. Pearson, who adopted prompt measures that led to the discovery of the fraud. It is, therefore, surprising to see that while Mr. Mehta praises his co-religionist to the skies for doing an act which he did not do he has not said a single good word in favour of Mr. Atmaram. Is it because he was not a Parsee?—Yours, &c.,

FACTS.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Devonshire Regiment.—Lieutenant E. M. Morris, to be Acting Paymaster. 43rd Gurkhas.—Captain J. W. Cowley to be Wing Commander. 44th Gurkhas.—Captain H. O'Donnell to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Molesworth, transferred to 43rd Gurkhas; Captain M. A. Kerr, from 1-1 Gurkhas to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant J. R. Nuttall, from 42nd Gurkhas, to be permanent Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence: Brigadier-General A. A. A. Kinloch, Commanding Peshawar District, 60 days; Major-General Sir W. K. Elles, Commanding Rawal Pindi District, 30 days. Out of India:—Colonel C. L. Harvey, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh District; Captain F. G. R. Ostrehan, District Recruiting Officer, Delhi; and Major J. W. Hogge, 14th Sikhs, for 90 days. Captain W. Leetham and Lieutenant B. R. M. Gloss, 5th Dragoon Guards, for 3 months. Lieutenant D. G. Probyn, Royal Artillery, for 9 months; Lieutenant A. D. Freeland, Royal Artillery, for 6 months. Lieutenant E. F. Venables, West Kent Regiment, for 141 days.

THE MONSOON.

THE China mail steamer Ganges, which arrived here on Monday, under the command of Captain G. W. Atkinson, with the China and Australian mails, experienced fine weather.—The City Line s. s. City of Perth which also came in, on Monday, from Liverpool, Captain J Swan, reports having experienced moderate monsoon during the voyage.—The s. s. Australia, which arrived, yesterday, from Hamburg, via Karachi, under the command of Captain S. Barber, met with strong monsoon and high sea in the Arabian Sea.

MR. JUSTICE BLAIR will act in the N.-W. P. High Court as vacation judge for the year. He will probably take a short holiday to Simla previous to the departure of the other judges. The Chief Justice intends to spend the vacation between Simla, Mussoorie, and the Kumaon lakes, while the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burkitt will pass the holidays at the second named station.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANSWER TO THE MANCHESTER PROPOSALS.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held at Graham's Building yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. George Cotton, President of the Association. The members present were:—Messrs. George Cotton, H. L. Greaves, (Imperial, Leopold, New Empress, Anglo-Indian, Empress, Howard, Connaught, and James Greaves Mills); Framjee Dinshaw Petit, (Oriental and National Mills); Damoderdas Tapidas, (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); Gordhandas Khatao, and Moolraj Khatao, (Bombay United, Britannia, and Khatao Makanjee Mills); Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Vussonjee Bhugwandas, (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited); Vithaldas Gopaldas and Karsondas Gopaldas, (Union Mills, Limited); Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey and Manmohandas Ramjee, (Hindustan, Indian, Western India, and Wadia Mills); Gokuldas Naranjee, (Soonderdas, Khandoish, and Madras United Mills); Jehangirjee Hormusjee, (Berar Manufacturing Company, Limited); D. J. Tata and R. D. Tata, (Central India and Swadeshi Mills, Limited); Cursondas Valubhdas and Ram chandra Hemraj, (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Company Limited); K. R. Cama, (Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited); Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, (Manockjee Petit, Framjee Petit, Mazagon and Victoria Mills); E. Moses, (Sassoon S. and W. Company, Limited); C. Douglas, (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited); Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, (Sarat Press Factory); the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., (Manockjee Petit Mills); Messrs. Dhurumsey Soonderdas, (Soonderdas, Khandeish and Madras United Mills); Ranchordas Narotamdas, (Presidency Mills); Dinshaw E. Wacha and D. Morarjee Gokuldas (Morarjee Gokuldas Mill, Mahalaxmee S. and W. Company, Limited, Sholapore S. and W. Company, Limited); Vahdravandas Purshotamdas, (Malabar S. and W. Company, Limited); Goolam Hossein Alana Munjee, (Indo-China Mills); D. C Shroff, (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); Damodher Lakhmidas Khimjee, (Lakhmidas K. Mills); Sassoon J. David, (David Mills Company, Limited); R. A. Spencer and S. K. Pattuck, (Peroo Mahomed Mills); and P. M. Jejeebhoy, (Jubilee Mill).

A COUNTERVAILING EXCISE DUTY: UNJUST, IMPOLITIC, AND IMPRACTICABLE.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary (Mr. John Marshal!).

The Chairman said: I now beg to move the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts for the year ended December, 1893, and in doing so will confine the few remarks I wish to make to the present condition of our industry, and to the suggestions that have been made in some quarters to the effect, that should the Government of India impose a duty on cotton goods and yarns, an excise duty should be put upon the production of mills in British India. The industry which this Association represents has passed through a critical period. Bad trade we have many times experienced, and we must be prepared for dull times in the future, but let us trust that never again may we have to suffer from such complete dislocation as was caused by the hurried currency legislation this day twelve months ago. Of that legislation I will only say, it must so far have resulted in grave disappointment to its promoters, and will, I sincerely trust, teach caution by showing that even powerful Governments cannot by legislative enactments control the laws of supply and demand. This time last year many thought that our trade with the Far East could not outlive the divorce of the rupee from silver, but our industry is a sound one, and so long as we can supply China with cheap yarns we need not fear. I venture to hope that with steadier and cheaper cotton we are nearing the time when we will again have remunerative margins. Our shipments, which in 1893 were only 328,000 sales against 446,000 in 1892, show for the first five months of the year 151,000.

Stocks in China which in Nov.	1890 were	112,000 bales
" "	1891	114,000 "
" "	1892	50,000 "
" "	1893	40,000 "
Are to-day only		40,000 "

With stocks in the mills of 10,000 bales against an average stock of 25,000 bales. Another cheering feature to my mind is that of the 900,000 bales of yarn produced in India fully 500,000 bales are consumed locally, so that 5-9ths of our production finds markets at our own doors. Of this quantity about 250,000 bales are made into cloth on machine-looms, the remaining 250,000 bales manufactured on hand-looms by thousands of poor Mahomedan weavers all over the empire. So far as I can judge, there is a marked increase in hand-loom weaving, especially in coarse cloths, and this makes me very hopeful, because we must look for the development of our trade, not to the well-to-do, who can afford the fine goods of Lancashire, but to the millions who are still little more than naked, and can only buy when we sell cheap. I would take this opportunity of thanking the P. & O. and other steamship companies engaged in carrying our yarn to China for having, during a trying period, helped us very materially by reducing their freight charges. Regarding the suggestions that are being made, that an import duty on cotton goods and yarns should be met by an excise duty on the production of mills in British India, I will not repeat what has been said from one end of India to the other on the exemption of cotton goods and yarn from the Tariff Act, but I would say that so far as millowners in India are concerned, they have no special interest in the imposition of such duties. We do not enter into competition with Lancashire, nor can she compete with us, and I may mention that this week I have declined to quote even for 24s, because our machinery can be more profitably employed on 6s, 8s, 10s, 16s, and 20s. Lanchaire does not, I venture to say, export to this country any goods or yarns which average under 24s. Why then do they ask for an excise duty to level us down? An excise duty on the production of Indian mills would, I submit, be most impolitic, unjust, and impracticable, could not be a source of revenue, but would be costly and vexatious. It would be impolitic in face of the repeated declarations of the Imperial, Provincial, and Local Governments that their policy was to encourage and stimulate industries as a means of making the country less dependent upon agriculture and so saving thousands from the ravages of famine, and providing employment for the steadily-increasing population, to reverse this just and wise policy, by hampering and harassing the largest industry of India by an excise duty, not for purposes of revenue, but to conciliate a small section of English manufacturers.

BOMBAY AND MANCHESTER NOT COMPETITORS.

An excise duty would be unjust, because as a matter of fact the great bulk of the yarn we spin could not be made in Lancashire at a price that would find buyers in this country, and if Lancashire could wipe out the Bombay mill industry to-morrow, the result would be so much more nakedness in the country or, possibly, Japan would buy our cheap cotton and send it back to us in yarn. Mr. Marshall has with much trouble obtained the production of all the mills in India except one for the year 1893.

These are the figures:—

Counts.	Bombay Mills.	Up-country Mills.	Total for all India.	Percentage.
10s and under....	53,012,057	16,479,088	69,491,155	30·036
Above 10s to 20s..	1,22,792,902	80,540,136	2,03,302,938	50·813
Above 20s to 30s..	36,639,180	30,836,635	67,475,805	19·203
Above 30s to 40s..	2,867,801	2,159,075	5,026,875	1·451
Above 40s.....	287,563	151,355	438,920	·127
	2,15,589,411	1,30,086,279	3,45,675,693	100·000

They show that 20 per cent. of our production is under 10s, that 79 per cent. is under 20s, and only 19½ per cent. is between 20s and 30s, 1½ per cent. between 30s and 40s and 1-8 per cent. over 40s. I regret that we could not get the figures between 20s and 24s as I am sure that we would find that fully 10 per cent. are 20½s and 21s and a good 5 per cent. 22s to 24s, so that fully 94 per cent. of our spinnings are counts that Lancashire does not send, and has not sent us for years. I cannot think that the Government of India would entertain a proposal to harass and hamper our industry, because Lancashire think that 6 per cent. of our production may be better able to compete with them should a duty be put upon their goods. Would it be just that those classes, who can barely afford to cover their nakedness, should be taxed because Lancashire will not consent that the richer classes, who buy her goods and can afford to pay for them, shall not be saddled with a duty unless there is an excise duty on our productions? No responsible Government, if aware of the facts, could sanction such a proposition, and the Hon'ble Mr. Westland has pointed out how impracticable such a proposal would be. There is still a little hand-spinning in the country, and there are thousands of hand-looms. These could not be taxed, so hand-spinning and hand-weaving would be protected against the mills. There are several mills in Native States, and these would be protected against mills in British India, and the tendency would be for capital to try and find employment outside the reach of Lancashire influence. But supposing Government said we wish to meet Lancashire and must put an excise on all yarn over 24s. Assuming that I am correct, and I think I am, this would mean a tax on 6 per cent. of our total spinnings or 21,140,541 lbs., value about Rs. 9,60,000, and a 2½ per cent. duty on this would be Rs. 22,500, which would barely pay for the printing and stationery necessary for collecting the tax. Assuming for the sake of argument that Government were induced to put an excise tax on all the production of Indian mills, what is the probable revenue they would obtain? I take it that a 2½ per cent. tax on low counts yarn would be relatively higher than a 5 per cent. duty on imported goods, which only contain 60 to 65 per cent. of cotton. I estimate that the value of the production of Indian mills to be Rs. 1,20,000,000, of which sum Rs. 5,500,000 is exported, and consequently would be exempt, so that we would have 2½ per cent. on the sum of Rs. 6,50,000,000, which would give Rs. 16,25,000. I ask would this small additional revenue compensate Government for breaking the back of the largest industry in India, and for forcing the people of the country to think that English statesmen could sacrifice an Empire's interest to party influence. For the reasons I have given I think the mere suggestion of an excise duty should be at once met with a respectful memorial to H. E. the Viceroy, pointing out the grave objections there would be to such a measure. (Loud cheers.)

AN EXCISE DUTY: A SOP TO LANCASHIRE.

Mr. C. Douglas said: Gentlemen,—In seconding the adoption of the report, I will not take up your time by any reference to the details of the administrative work of the year, but I must crave your attention for a few minutes to what appears to be a most momentous question for this Association, although your chairman has already ably dealt with it, and I may run the risk of tiring you by repetitions. For some time past there have been rumours in the air that an excise duty is likely to be imposed upon the production of mills in India. These rumours have recently assumed a more concrete form owing to the belief that the Hon. Mr. Westland is looking into the details of the industry. I am afraid that there is only one conclusion to be arrived at, and, that is, that the exigencies of the Indian Government are such that they are forced to consider the early imposition of an import duty on all cotton goods, and that in deference to the wishes of the Home Government they are willing to throw a sop to Lancashire in the shape of the imposition of an excise duty in India. Now, gentlemen, I do not suppose that any of us like to be taxed, but I believe that we all recognise the absolute necessity, which the Government of India is under of raising money, and we are quite willing to bear the share which may fairly fall upon us. I think, however, that we have a right to demand that in deliberating on the ways of raising the required revenue the interests of India should have the first consideration, and that no question of the claims of any particular class, or any political party in England, should be allowed to have any weight in determining the action of the Government of India. The fiscal arrangements of the two countries are totally distinct, and as we have to bear our own burdens, it is manifestly unfair that we should be forced to tax our own industries as a condition of being allowed to raise a perfectly fair revenue from import duties. I have always understood that it was an established principle of political economy that the prosperity of a country depends largely on her industries and that as few burthens as possible should be placed upon them. This is particularly the case in the present instance, because the chief cause of our financial difficulties is the enormous amount of money which we have to remit to England, for the requirements of Government and for the payment for goods, and I think it follows as a necessary corollary that the more we can provide for our own wants in this country the better our financial position will be. From the reports of recent meetings in England we can form a pretty accurate idea of the reception which any thing we may say here to-day will receive there. At a recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, one of the speakers had the temerity to say that the recent almost unanimous protest, sent home, from India against the exemption of cotton goods from import duty was the work of the Indian millowners. I have no hesitation in characterising that statement as a gross perversion of fact. The protest came from all sorts and conditions of men, many of whom, myself among the number, are much more largely interested in the importation of Manchester goods than in the Indian mill industry. Some people seem to think that India was created by Providence solely as a market for Lancashire goods, and that any interference with that trade

party in England. Mr. Cotton has ably shown you that the Indian Government would only be partially benefitted by these duties, but what an amount of injury will be done by them to this growing industry, which has already suffered by a mistaken policy of the Government. You all very well know that our mills have been in a very bad state for the last two years, and the imposition of any such duties will give a blow to this industry, from which it will take some time to recover. We are all aware that prices of yarn and cloth as well as all the produce rule on the law of supply and consumption. The year before the last, when cotton had gone up, and when 20s yarn was sold at 7 annas a lb., the selling rate of cloth was the same, and in that year, both the industries suffered much. This year, when the demand for piece-goods, both English and country-made, had been better, though it has grown slack the last two months, it will be checked by these duties. So it will be better for the Indian Government to hold their own, and not be carried away by the dictates of the Secretary of State for India, and who also should hold his own against the dictates of a political party who have a few votes, and both these should try and assist this rising industry of India, and not kill it by this hasty step which, it is said, they intend taking. If they do take such a step, it will be necessary for us to oppose it with all our might. How will the Government tax the hand spinners. How will they stop the temptation of going to Native States of capitalists and starting new mills there. These States, as you are doubtless aware, consume a large portion of our manufacture. (Cheers.)

THE CONTINENT BECOMING A SERIOUS RIVAL TO MANCHESTER.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I came into this room I had no intention of saying anything, but the question before us is one of so much importance that I trust I may be forgiven if I take up your time for a few minutes. The question of the exemption of cotton goods from import duty was ably treated in the *Statist* of May 26, which came to hand the mail before last. You will find therein the reason why an excise duty would be of a most expensive character; a new establishment would have to be created to work the duty and refund drawbacks. Such a course would interfere with the development of our trade, it would hamper our manufactures to such an extent that the result would be very far from good to the fortunes of India. There is one point to which I would draw the attention of those who seek to impose this duty under the mistaken idea that protection will hamper our ability to compete with Lancashire goods. This is not the case, but I would point out that the Continent of Europe is gradually and slowly increasing her exports to this country. The import of coloured goods that are known in the bazaar as checks, of different kinds and manufactures, are gradually taking the place of goods which used to come from Lancashire, and it would be an interesting thing if the Customs authorities could compare the imports of this class that come from the mother-country against those which come from countries which have a protective duty. If all the various phases of the question are taken into consideration, I think that Lancashire will find that by seeking to impose upon us an excise duty she will not in any way be benefitted; while she will have helped to have materially injured the prosperity of a rising industry in one of her Majesty's dominions. But I ask you, gentlemen, are we not already paying excise duty? There is, as you are aware, a five per cent. import duty on all except cotton goods, and that means a duty on a very large part of our stores. Now it is well known that twenty-five per cent. of the cost of production of our goods may be set down to the outlay for imports, which means that we are paying from one to one-and-a quarter per cent. on our production. When it is proposed that we should pay an excise duty of five per cent. how is that to be reconciled with the additional duty which we already pay? Looking at other industries beside cotton spinning I may tell you that on the dyeing industry we are already paying two and a half per cent. duty, owing to the import tariff, as one-half of the cost of production is swallowed up in the charge for chemicals and drugs imported from England. If you take these matters into consideration and then consider how little would be the benefit after deducting drawbacks, that would accrue to the Government of India, I ask is it desirable to pursue a policy directly opposite to the principle for which England has always been noted—that is justice and equality to all her subjects? Is it desirable for the paltry gain of sixteen lakhs—or perhaps, as the chairman hinted, only nine lakhs—to introduce a policy so calculated to injure an important industry. I had no intention of speaking when I came into the room, but after hearing the remarks of the chairman I felt a desire to say what was running through my mind. I beg to support the adoption of the report. (Cheers.)

The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried.

On the motion of Mr. Ramchandas Narotamdas, seconded by Mr. Dharamsi Soondercas, Mr. George Cotton was re-elected chairman, and Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit vice-chairman for the current year. The seconder spoke in high terms of the business qualifications and experience of both gentlemen.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Cursondas Vullabdas, Munmohundas Ramji, D. E. Wacha, and Sassoon J. David, the retiring members of the committee, were re-elected. On the motion of the vice-chairman, seconded by Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, the committee were empowered to subscribe the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as the donation of the Association for 1894-95.

THE ACCUSATION OF PROTECTION WHOLLY UNFOUNDED.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said: After the exhaustive and emphatic observations made by the chairman with regard to the impolicy, injustice, and impracticability of the excise duty which it is proposed to levy on Indian yarns of fine counts, I do not think it necessary, gentlemen, to detain you with any further comments of my own. There is not the least doubt that there prevails all over the country almost absolute unanimity as to the iniquity of the contemplated measure. It is thoroughly understood that the countervailing excise is in no way demanded by the exigencies of the revenue; for, as Mr. Cotton has just observed to you, the revenue which it will yield will be so insignificant as to be hardly worth the cost of collection. Neither is it demanded on the alleged ground of protection. For here, again, our chairman has conclusively demonstrated, on data which are unimpeachable, that the manufacture of counts above 30s by Indian cotton factories barely enters into any serious competition with similar counts exported to this country by Lancashire. Thus, the hollow cry regarding the import duty being protective of our indigenous cotton manufactures will not bear five minutes' examination with the light of the latest statistics the Association has been at some trouble to obtain. Nobody was more astonished than myself to read the other day the speech of our esteemed and old friend, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, at Manchester. For no English merchant of long and varied local experience knows better than Sir Forbes Adam that the cry of protection is wholly unfounded. But, perhaps, he thought it prudent that if Manchester has to swallow the bitter pill it must be a bit sugared. And the sugar offered in this case was the countervailing excise duty. But, gentlemen, if it eventually comes to be levied at all, it will not be either on the ground of revenue or protection. The prevailing feeling is that it would be imposed because the British Cabinet at home consider it expedient, for its own political exigency and interests, to entail this glaring injustice on our country. India's interests must be set at naught while Lancashire's are paramount. India is weak and unable to bring that strength to bear in opposition on the question which the powerful colonies of Canada and Australia could bring were their fiscal policy subjected to a similar treatment. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the old, old tale of the weakest going to the wall. If, then, the import duty on foreign yarns of finer counts cannot be protective of our indigenous manufactures, and if, again, the countervailing excise cannot bring any appreciable revenue to the Indian Treasury, where, may we reasonably ask, is the justice of the imposition? On the contrary, the measure, if enforced, would be one of manifest injustice. Apart from this fact, it should not be forgotten that the collection of the excise will put into motion official machinery which will, of course, be an interference with the cotton trade. And it is a question whether, having regard to the insignificant revenue to be derived, and the heavy cost of collection and supervising establishment, the Government of India, following the principle laid down for it by the House of Commons itself years ago, would be justified in needlessly hampering our industry by the inevitable interference of its excise officers. Vexatious interference with trade, as you may be aware, has always been opposed in England. What led in 1880 to the excise duty on malt being repealed and substituted by that on beer? Simply because the maltsters were obliged to carry on their trade according to certain rules prescribed by the revenue-collecting authorities. The same thing must happen here. Moreover, it is well known that the more complicated a manufacture is the greater the difficulty and interference, as excise officers have to watch the elaborate rules which Government may frame. Again, there will be many practical difficulties in the way which, I sure, would condemn the system as unworkable.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

Let me also point out to you some of the important economical aspects of the matter. It is an economic axiom that low prices stimulate consumption; and it is an undoubted fact that the Indian yarn trade, so far as exports to China are concerned, has developed enormously since 1880. It has increased six-fold in volume, that is to say, against an export of 2 crore lbs., we had till late an export of 13 crore lbs. Apart from the factor of Shanghai having opened considerable inland markets, there was the factor of low prices which greatly enhanced the exports. Yarns are now nearly sold 21 pies cheaper per lb. than what they did in 1880-81. It will be seen from the recorded values in the annual trade returns, that while prices averaged 7 annas 5 pies per lb. in 1880-81, they were only 5 annas 8 pies in 1892-93. But the panic legislation of the last 12 months has seriously obstructed our exports. And though the industry is somewhat better to-day, owing to the moderate price of the raw staple, millowners are convinced that the future of our progressive industry almost wholly depends on the lower cost of production, specially bearing in mind the prospective formidable competition of Japan, and probably of China herself. But how can the cost be cheapened when, on the one side, the currency has restricted the volume of our trade, and on the other, the import duty on the raw materials or stores has, with dear exchange, enhanced the prices of these. Virtually this means that millowners have to lay out a larger capital than before in their stores, which, but for this circumstance, might have been invested in more productive channels. This is a sufficiently important consideration which ought not to be lost sight of while we think of lowering the cost of production. Well, gentlemen, if we are thus to be handicapped, and if the chain of our burden is to be made heavier by this countervailing of excise duty, how shall be able to stimulate consumption? And if we cannot do that, does it not stand to reason that our trade will shrink? And if it does shrink, will not that be a serious disadvantage to the Government of India? For will not the remittances in sterling, which are now almost met from the balance of our trade with silver-using countries, wil have to be met by increased exports of produce, such as wheat, seeds, and other raw staples to gold-using countries—staples which are already impoverishing the agriculturists? Thus, the economic aspects of the question are of serious importance, and all these must be fairly urged in the memorial which will be prepared by virtue of the resolution I have moved. But I hope, gentlemen, I have made it clear to you that both on economic grounds, and on the grounds of the industry itself, it is impolitic to have any countervailing excise duty. Neither is it just because no case has yet been made out for its imposition nor is it practical because the difficulties in the way are not only numerous, but formidable, while the revenue to be derived will hardly be commensurate with all the trouble and expenses involved, apart from interference with the trade itself. It is therefore impracticable, and we all trust that the Government, for the several reasons urged, will abandon the idea of an excise duty, simply in response to the utterly hollow cry of Manchester. (Applause.) I beg to in conclusion: "That the secretary be requested to address the Government of India respectfully stating the reasons why in the opinion of this Association an excise tax on the Indian yarns and piece-goods would be impolitic, unjust, and impracticable." (Applause.)

AN APT QUOTATION FROM THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee said: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. It cannot but be a matter of surprise to every business man among us why the Government of India should for a moment think of resorting to a measure so retrograde, so unjust, and so impolitic as that of levying a countervailing excise duty on Indian goods, if imports of cotton goods are made liable to duty. This is all the more surprising after the declaration on this subject made so recently as March last. Nothing can be more clear than the remarks of the Finance Minister on this head in the statement made by him when moving the Indian Tariff Bill in the Viceroy's Council on the 1st March last: "The levy of a countervailing excise duty upon Indian manufactures," says Mr. Westland, "is sometimes stated as part of the cotton duty policy. It is, no doubt, possible for us to levy such a duty on the manufactures in the cotton mills that lie within British India, but cotton mills have been erected also within native territory, and on the manufactures there no excise duty can be levied by us. We might, of course, establish frontier customs posts, and levy duty on cotton manufactures passing them, but such frontier posts are open to the very strongest objection, and after for a long time preaching free transit to Native States, it would be impossible for us, for very shame—quite apart from the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure—to adopt a contrary policy on our own account. On the other hand, if we excise our own manufactures and do not excise those of Native States, we obviously protect a foreign industry against our own, besides raising all sorts of objections in the matter of granting drawbacks when native manufactures are exported from British ports. In any case, it will be obvious that we can levy no excise duty upon the manufactures of hand-looms. It is, therefore, to clear the way by pointing out that the question of levying duties on cotton goods is the question of levying import duties only, and not of levying also an excise duty on local manufactures." Gentlemen, the passage quoted here is somewhat long, but it bears so obviously on the point at issue, that I cannot help drawing your attention to it, as a declaration of a policy by the Government of India which is at once so fair, so sound, and so statesmanlike. It seems those who talk of an excise on Indian manufactures, have not perhaps the faintest idea of the impracticable character of the proposal. They seem evidently to imagine that all mill-made goods constitute the whole of Indian cotton manfactures. They seem to have no idea of the existence of the indigenous hand-loom industry which every hamlet, every village, and every town in India possesses in one form or other, and in a smaller or larger number. How is it possible to grant drawbacks on the products of hand-loom industry exported from a British to a neighbouring foreign territory? The task is simply impossible. The difficulty of levying excise duty and of paying drawback upon Indian goods would appear to be the first formidable objection against it. But the levy would be unjustifiable and impolitic, inasmuch as the goods turned out in India are made of coarser yarns, which in no way compete with the finer classes of goods imported into the country. The statistics of mill-made goods collected by our indefatigable secretary from all parts of India are conclusive on this point. They establish the fact that hardly any mill in India produces goods of finer counts than 20s to 30s. And it will take many long years before India is able to compete with foreign countries in the matter of these finer classes of goods. Nothing, it seems to me, can be easier and less costly than the levy and collection of duties on such goods. On the other hand, the cost of collecting the excise duty would be so great, while the revenue therefrom would be so small, that the net yield after deducting the drawback and the charges of collection would not be worth all the trouble and annoyance attending it. Bearing this consideration in mind I was not a little surprised to find that the hon. member for Bombay, speaking as a millowner in the Viceregal Council, showed himself willing to support the levying of an excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India. I am sure he in no way represented the views of this Association or of any considerable body of millowners among us.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO ANSWER.

Where, I ask, would be the Indian millowners, who have hitherto been able to hold their own in the markets of China? They would be seriously handicapped by this excise duty in their competition with Japan in China markets. Japan would thus reap the benefit of this excise. I can understand the action of Manchester men in the matter of this excise. But it will in no way benefit Manchester. On the contrary Manchester's advocacy of excise would result in the sacrifice of India's interests, and tend to enrich, not Manchester, mind, but a third country, namely, Japan. What, I ask, has India done to deserve this treatment from Manchester? Manchester must remember that if India prospers she will get custom for more Manchester goods. Manchester's interest is intimately bound up with the prosperity of India. Thus the real advantage from this excise duty will be reaped by Japan. The Government of Japan have already removed import duty on cotton and export duty on yarns. Japan thus equipped is a far more formidable rival of India in silver-using countries than ever she was before. Indian mills have already suffered seriously in the markets of silver-using countries by the Government of India's currency legislation, and this proposal of an excise duty will be the last straw on the camel's back. If the Government of India desire to adopt the most effective method of throttling the nascent mill industry of India, they could not have hit upon a better plan than this excise duty. In short, gentlemen, look from whichever point you like, you cannot come to any other conclusion than that, without adding sensibly to the revenues of India, and without at all benefitting Manchester the levy of an excise duty will operate as a virtual bounty to Japan. It will, as I say, handicap the struggling industry of India in a way from which she can scarcely hope to rise hereafter, once that her natural advantages are lost to her. The points which the Government of India then have to consider are these:—(1) Is the game worth the candle? (2) Are Government prepared to face the unpopularity and discontent which a measure so obviously unfair is likely to evoke from one end of the country to the other? (3) Will Manchester really benefit by this policy? (4) Is not Manchester blind to her own interest, when by giving a shock to Indian industry she is indirectly giving a lift to Japan? (5) Lastly is it wisdom, is it sound policy, is it statesmanship on the part of the Government of India to lend themselves to a course, the obvious result of which can only be to place Indian goods at decided disadvantages in the markets of the world after the disastrous effects of their silver legislation. The only just fiscal course then for the Government of India to take is, to levy duties on imported cotton goods without a countervailing excise duty? If however after a mature deliberation of these points, the Government of India come to the conclusion that it is expedient to levy a countervailing excise duty on cotton goods, then all, I say, is that they will give the people of India reason to believe that the sound old dictum of the policy of Lord Northbrook, one of the past Viceroys of India, has come to be at last reversed to gratify the selfishness of Manchester, namely, that "in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard."

In supporting the resolution Mr. Cursondass Vullabdas pointed out that if an excise duty was imposed the work of placing in the market cotton fabrics such as the masses could afford to buy would be seriously interfered with. The Government of India desired that the people should be clothed, but the imposition of a duty would have the effect of keeping many of the poor classes naked or nearly so.

The resolution having been enthusiastically carried, it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Shroff, seconded by Mr. Pheroshah Merwanjee, that a report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with a copy of the memorial to be drawn up by the Secretary, be printed for circulation amongst members of Parliament and the English and Indian press. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th June:—

Read letter from the Most Reverend T. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, dated 30th April 1894, stating that, owing to the erection of a wire fence around the Trustees property, it will be difficult for the Priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Tank Bunder to approach it during the monsoon as the path through the village is so muddy; and enquiring whether he can get a direct passage from the new through road to Kala Chowki to the main door of the Chapel and some additional ground in front of the Chapel. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 25th May 1894, suggesting that a wicket be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 in the fence opposite either of the cross roads shown in dotted lines on plan No. 4089 K-4, and that the wicket should be kept locked and the key handed over to the Priest in charge. Read letter from the Most Reverened T. Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, dated 6th June 1894, showing on the plan in blue pencil the additional land that he wants in front of the Chapel as well as the strip he requires for a footpath. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that a wicket gate be allowed as suggested by the Engineer on sufferance only, but at present, or until the direction occupation of this area is likely to follow, is known, nothing more be allowed. Resolution.—The opinion of the Land Committee is concurred in.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 30th May 1894, forwarding correspondence with regard to the Port Officer's refusal to permit the S.S. Kaveri to be moved by her Master from the sea wall, Prince's Dock, to a berth off Mazagon for the purpose of lying up for the monsoon; and urging that the Master, being licensed to pilot his steamer to sea or to the Patent Slip, ought also to be permitted to berth his steamer off Mazagon; and requesting that the transporting fee he has been compelled to pay may be remitted. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th June 1894, reporting that it having been specially laid down in circular No. 10, dated 2nd July 1891, that the license shall only entitle the holder to pilot his vessel between the sea, the berth at the Dock and the Patent Slip, he was obliged to refuse permission to the vessel being moved by the Master otherwise than provided in the license, and until the Trustees are pleased to extend the license, Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s vessels will be required to take pilots to berth them in the harbour; that he has no objection to the license being so extended, but that a pilot having transported the vessel in the present case as required by law, the fee for his services should not be remitted. Read minutes by members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The licenses my be extended as recommended. The Trustee agree with the Port Officer that a refund of the pilotage fee is indmissible.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, No. 1023, dated 18th April 1894, inquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to sell a plot of ground, 200 feet square, for the construction of an incinerator thereon somewhere between Argyll Road, Frere Road, Malet Road and Carnac Bridge; and requesting that if they are willing to do so, he may be informed of the price of the land and furnished with a plan of the site. Read letter to the Executive Engineer, dated 31st April 1894. Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, No. 1631, dated 25th April 1894, saying that 16 cells or furnaces similar to those now existing in the compound of the Municipal Workshops are proposed to be erected, that they are intended for the destruction of garbage or town refuse from the A. B and C Wards and also from a portion of E Ward; and forwarding a rough sketch of the incinerator and the reports submitted to the Standing Committee giving the details and working. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 31st May 1894, saying that he considers it most undesirable that an incinerator should be built anywhere in the district referred to by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, which he shows by a green edze on a litho. plan of the Elphinstone Estate; and forwarding plan No. 2941/G-6, showing the wards from which kutchra is to be brought to be destroyed by the incinerator. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th June 1894, saying that he agrees with the Acting Engineer. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the Municipal authorities be informed that the Trustees are unable to grant a site for the purpose on their Elphinstone property.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent in the termss recommended by the Land Committee.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd May 1894, forwarding, as called for in Trustees' Resolution No. 40, dated 30th January 1894, plan No. 4062/K-4, sheet I, showing the upper story proposed to be added to K shed, Prince's Dock, with an estimate for the work amounting to Rs. 1,17,415, and for removing the latrine and fire engine shed and re-erecting them at the west end of the chain-testing house amounting to Rs. 1,518, total Rs. 1,18,933, and stating that, if the work be taken in hand at once, it will be possible to have the lower portion of the shed ready for traffic again before the end of the monsoon and the whole finished by the end of the year. Submitted memo. from the Docks Superintendent, No. 2570, dated 30th May 1894. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—The plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,17,415, for adding an upper floor to K shed, Prince's Dock, are sanctioned and the work should be proceeded with at once to the debit of the provision under item I of section I, page 3, of the Budget, Prince's Dock Capital Account. The estimate amounting to Rs. 1,518 of the cost of removing and re-erecting the latrine, &c., is sanctioned to the debit of the provision for contingent works under Revenue, item 41 of the Budget.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 6260, dated 14th June 1894, forwarding extract from a letter from Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 5005, dated 12th June 1894, regarding the through road to Kala Chowki; and adding that the Trustees should agree to consolidate the embankment in such manner as may be agreed on by the Engineers of the Municipality and Port Trust if, after the rains, it should be found necessary to do so; and remarking that any sinkage of the road due to other causes than defect in the embankment will presumably be made good by the Contractors.

Resolution.—On the unerstanding that the road is taken over at once, the Trustees agree, if required, to make good any settlement that may occur in the road surface or may be apparent from levels to be taken in the latter half of October. Also to pitch the side slopes between the Kala Chowki and Albert Road and to maintain the slopes between the Albert and Arch Bungalow Roads. It is not desirable to pitch the latter as the land adjoining is to be levelled. The cost of the pitching between the Kala Chowki and Albert Road, estimated at Rs. 489, is sanctioned, and the work may be proceeded with.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, No. 1618-7, dated 15th June 1894, reporting that a pattimar was found empty on the mud above Tank Bunder and that, as she is not likely to move from her present position, which is out of the way of traffic, he does not propose to take any steps to have her removed at present. Letter from the Port Officer, No. 1623-7, date 15th June 1894, saying that the agents of the B. I. S. N. Company having reported that a cargo boat with salt on board had sunk alongside the S. S. Madura on the 13th instant without any loss of life, the Assistant Conservator and the Master Pilot at the Port Station sounded all round the "Madura," but could find no trace of the wreck, and as the boat was reported to have parted in two length wise when sinking, there is reason to believe that the wreck drifted away as soon as the salt had melted, and the crew of the "Madura" having unshipped the mast before the boat disappeared, she does not present any danger to the shipping even if lying in the mud.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th June 1894.	Total. from 1st April 1894 to 15th June 1894.	For week ending 15th June 1893.	Total. from 1st April 1893 to 15th June 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	21	236	20	277
" piloted out of harbour	20	255	18	280
" transported.	13	194	15	221
" attended to.	...	15	1	14
" warped	1	16	3	29

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	133	12	131
Victoria Dock ...	9	108	6	103
Total ...	22	241	18	234
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	133	9	130
Victoria Dock ...	8	113	7	99
Total ...	21	246	16	229
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	11	...	17	...
Victoria Dock ...	9	...	11	...
Total ...	20		28	

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	53
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total ...	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

Merewether Dry Dock.

	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	During week. No.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1894 to 16th June 1894. No.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 16th June 1893. No.	Total. Tonnage.
For week ending 16th June 1894.								
Vessels under 185 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	1,653	5	1,246	
Vessels charged on tonnage—								
S S Baroda.....	1	1 d	2,907	12	32,779	13	32,401	
Total.....	1	1 d	2,907	17	34,432	18	33,647	

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

FIRING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAIBAVA TAKHATSING.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in March last, found him guilty of committing mischief by fire to agricultural produce and causing damage thereto to an amount greater than ten rupees; and committing mischief after preparation made for causing hurt; and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence and five years' rigorous imprisonment for the second offence, the sentences to be consecutive. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Manekshah and Mr. H. C. Coyajee, appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused is a Mussulman Girassia, living in the village of Amod. Outside that village is a stackyard for the use of all the Government Khatedars of Amod, but Girassias and Vantedars are not allowed to store produce there. This stackyard is large, and contains in the spring of the year a very large amount of grass, straw, and grain. On the 1st February last, the accused took a cart-load of lang (a kind of pulse) into the stackyard and proposed to store it at the spot where the complainant had stored his produce. The latter refused to allow him to do so. The accused went away, using threatening language. Two days after this occurrence, there was a fire in the stackyard, and damage estimated at Rs. 1,500 was caused. On the following night, Municipal water-carts were kept ready near the stackyard; but this precaution was not taken on the night of the 5th February, on which night there was a second fire in the stackyard, and damage estimated at from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 was done. This fire was immediately discovered; a large number of people assembled, and efforts were made to prevent the spread of the fire. It is this second fire that the accused was charged with causing deliberately. One Jeysing, who slept in the stackyard next to the complainant's stack, said that he noticed a blaze in one of the stacks, and on going up to the place, saw a man heaping grass on to the blaze, and seized him. The man had a sword, which he threatened to use on Jeysing, whereupon the latter let the man go. Then Jeysing helped to prevent the fire spreading. On the complainant coming there, Jeysing told him what had happened, mentioning the name of the accused whom he had recognised. Jibai, who was sleeping in the stackyard near his produce, close to the complainant's, was the other eye-witness in the case. The jemadar set himself to find out, by searching for foot-prints, whether the right man was accused. A burnt rag was, the next day, found near the remains of the stack first fired. Lighting a piece of oiled rag and thrusting it into a stack low down, is a common way of setting fire to a stack; and when this is done, the rag often escapes entire combustion, because it is low down, and the fire rises. The Sessions Judge held it conclusively proved that the fire was intentionally caused, and the evidence showed that it was the accused who caused it. There was a mass of evidence to show that, on the night of the fire, foot-prints were searched for; that a single foot-print was found at a considerable distance from the scene of the fire. Thence foot-prints were found at intervals, and traced up to the accused's house. The accused, the Sessions Judge remarked, would naturally be incensed at the refusal to allow him to store his produce in the stackyard; and, unhappily, in this district there was no commoner form in which such anger vented itself than the diabolical act of deliberately setting fire to the ricks of the person the angered man was enraged with, attended with endless risk of damage to he might cause. The Sessions Judge considered it conclusively proved that the fire was intentionally caused by the accused, who was sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision said:—We are of opinion, and it is not contested by the learned Government pleader, that the cumulative sentences passed are illegal, being contrary to the provision of Section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. We are also of opinion that there is reasonable doubt whether the prisoner wore a sword at the time of the offence. We therefore reverse the conviction and sentence under Section 440 of that Code. After giving much attention to Mr. Branson's arguments, and taking time to consider, we confirm the conviction under Section 435 (that is, the first offence charged). There are many circumstances which require the court to examine the evidence with great care. But most of these have been considered by the Joint Sessions Judge; and, on the whole, we concur in his views. The chief question is whether the witnesses, Jeysing, Jibai, and Jora, are to be believed. No improper animus on the part of any of them has been shown, and while the assessors express only a general distrust of this testimony, the Judge gives reasons for his opinion, among which is the demeanour of these witnesses. We do not think sufficient reason for doubting the correctness of his conclusion has been shown. We reduce the sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The court reversed the conviction, and sentence for the second offence; and reduced the sentence for the first offence to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LINGAYAT CUSTOM OF ADOPTION.

BASAWA KOM SHWANGOWDA AND OTHERS VS. LINGANGOWDA.

THE respondent in this case, the original plaintiff, as the adopted son of the deceased Shiwangowda, sued the appellants, the original defendants, for a declaration of his title to certain property and for possession thereof, together with mesne profits and costs, the total claim amounting to Rs. 15,140-8. The original suit was decided by the first-class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar, who awarded the plaintiff's claim in its entirety, except as to certain immoveable property. The defendants filed an appeal to the High Court on the ground that the Lower Court erroneously held that the plaintiff's adoption was valid according to the custom of the Lingayats of that part of the country; that there was not sufficient evidence of such custom before the Lower Court; the Lower Court erroneously held that the plaintiff's adoption was binding upon the defendants; the Lower Court overlooked the evidence, both oral and documentary, showing that Shwangowda, the deceased, had set apart his moveable property for his own maintenance and the maintenance of his wife, the first appellant, &c. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal and Mr. B. A. Bhagvat, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Ghanesham Nilkant appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the counsel in the case, delivered long judgments. The court, for the reasons stated in them, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court in all particulars, but added to it a declaration that the plaintiff-respondent takes the property awarded to him subject to the obligation to provide a sufficient maintenance for the first defendant, Basawa, the costs of the cross-objections to be paid by the respondent, and al the other costs of appeal by the appellants.

THE Sind-Sagar line between Sher Shah and Muzaffargarh has been damaged by a flood in the Chenab, and all traffic suspended by that route. Traffic will, however, still be carried on with stations north of Muzaffargarh, via Lala Musa junction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE are some amusing stories current of the scares prevalent among certain classes of the European community on the occasion of the Bakri-Eed. In one large town in the N.-W. P. boasting of a fort and arsenal, a large number of the civilian friends of the warrant and N.-C. officers, who had been invited to a tennis party at the Fort, refused, on the conclusion of the gathering, to quit the premises, under the firm conviction that they would be cut to pieces in their beds during the night. So obstinate were they in their opinion, that eventually the residents had to resign themselves to the inevitable, and put up their trembling friends for the night, with the result that some unfortunates found themselves the hosts of three or four whole families.

A CORRESPONDENT of a North China paper states that further operations have been suspended at the Waugshansze coal mines in the district of Tayeh, from which it was intended to supply the Viceroy's great iron and engineering works with the necessary coal, after about three years' labour and an expenditure of perhaps half-a-million of taels—not including the cost of the railway and the tow-boats which were provided to bring the output of three mines, and the iron ore from Tiehshanpu, to Hankow. This step has been taken in consequence of the extraordinary quantity of water met with, and the poor prospects of a satisfactory supply of coal being obtainable there within any reasonable period.

ON the 29th ultimo, a sad misadventure occurred at the China Inland Mission establishment, in Shanghai, by which a lady missionary, Mrs. Sarah Russell, lost her life. The lady, it appears, took an overdose of sulphonal, and was found next morning in her bed-room at the Mission, in a profound sleep, from which it was impossible to arouse her and in which she died that night. The deceased was the wife of Mr. W. Russell, of the China Inland Mission, who is at present in Shanse.

THE Plague is still almost the sole subject of comment in Hongkong. At first the European community were somewhat apathetic with regard to the outbreak, but the progress of the dreadful disease has been so rapid and so deadly as to create a widespread feeling of alarm. The Chinese have been leaving the colony in tens of thousands. Those of them who choose to remain in the dwellings which have been condemned on account of their insanitary condition are being removed to places where there is less danger of contracting or spreading the disease. The opinion which generally prevailed when the disease first made its appearance in Hongkong was that it would be confined to the Chinese community. That there were not sufficient grounds for this opinion has now been amply demonstrated. Several Europeans have been attacked by it, chiefly soldiers engaged in the house-to-house visitation. Captain Vesey, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who was in charge of a party employed in this work, contracted the disease, and in spite of all that could be done by the most skilled physicians in the Colony, succumbed to it. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics with respect to the Plague. A special meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 31st ultimo, when special bye-laws were passed under the Public Health Ordinance with the view of stamping out the plague as speedily as possible. These bye-laws were unanimously passed.

THE race committee in Allahabad have decided to keep up a strip, eight yards broad, of the race-course on the low ground by the river, behind the village of Rajapore. Rs. 150 will be paid from the funds as yearly rental to the civil authorities, and the maintenance of the track will be provided for by public subscription. This course, which is flooded in heavy rain, will be used as a training ground and ride, but such racing as ever takes place in Allahabad will be on the Chatham lines course.

DURING the last rain a house tumbled down in Lahore, killing three persons and wounding one severely.

THE river Ravi near Lahore has risen eighteen feet. The bridge-of-boats is in good condition, but a portion of the travellers' bungalow, situated at the other end of the bridge, has fallen.

IN some parts the Ravi has overflooded, covering the land for a good distance on both sides with water several feet high. A few of the villages, situated near the banks of the river in the Lahore district, have suffered considerably. One village in the Lahore tehsil has been completely surrounded with water, and its inhabitants are said to have remained without food for two days. On the matter being reported to the authorities, the Deputy Commissioner at once sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 25 to carry food to the people there on boats. The houses in the village of Kazi Norari and other villages adjacent to it have fallen, the cultivation has been destroyed, and a large quantity of grain has been washed away.

THE fair held at Simla, in the Town Hall, on Thursday, in aid of the Zenana Mission, was a great success, it being well attended and patronised during the day. The sum of Rs. 2,200 was realised.

SMALL-POX is said to be very bad in the Gujrat district, and the mortality among the children is reported as very great.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 16th June, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 74,106, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,39,998. Other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 2,14,104, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 251-14-2. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,01,281-6-11, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 239-9-11.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Srinagar, on June 19 (Tuesday), says:—"The rain has made it much cooler here. It has been pouring for thirty hours, and the river has risen about five feet—not bad for one night. As I write it is raining worse than ever. I hear that at Gulmarg it is dreadful. Don't be surprised to hear of another flood. The river is rising every minute."

A LOCAL paper writes:—In Calcutta there has been continuous but not very heavy rain. The weather has been of that deceptive kind which tempts people out without water-proofs, and then leaves them no chance of getting home dry. A disturbance almost amounting to a small cyclone has been circulating at the mouth of the river, and has given general rain for miles around.

IN Central India the prices of food grains are rising slightly, and more relief works are now likely to be opened.

LAST week's report from Dagshai stated that two officers there had been struck down with cholera, but a medical statement just received now shows that the officers in question have recovered, and that all signs of cholera have disappeared from the station.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—I hear that the Sultan and three Allied Powers have sent messages of regret to M. Stambuloff on account of his retirement. The Sultan was somewhat offended that all the thanks he got for the privileges he granted the Bulgarians were sent to him by M. Stambuloff, whereas he thought he had a right to expect some thanks from Prince Ferdinand.

THE popular vote in Switzerland on the subject of the "right to work" shows that while that country is intensely democratic, Socialistic ideas have not yet made very great progress there. The Socialists made a great effort in favour of their pet project, and by dint of great assiduity they obtained 52,387 signatures to a petition for a referendum or plebiscite on the question. This being so, the Government, under the Constitution, were

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHILE the Halcyon, gunboat, was making a trial of her machinery in the Channel the other day, Commander James Startin, who was in charge of the vessel, performed another of those pluckv acts for which he has already been thrice decorated by the Humane Society. During the trial, when the gunboat was steaming at the rate of 16 to 17 knots an hour, a young ordinary seaman, named Collins, fell overboard, whereupon Commander Startin at once sprang after him. Unfortunately he failed to rescue the man, who, it is surmised, was struck by one of the screws. Commander Startin, who was promoted to Lieutenant from the Royal Yacht, wears the medals for the Zulu and Egyptian Campaigns. Once as a midshipman, and twice as a Lieutenant, he succeeded in saving life, and for these gallant deeds he wears the silver and bronze medals and the bronze clasp of the Humane Society.

Commenting on the retirement of Lieutenant Buckner, R.N., who recently relinquished his command of the coastguard division in that neighbourhood, the Fraserburgh Herald says: "His cordial courtesy has been marked; and the quite unassuming way in which he exercised his command has earned for him general respect. Among the coastguard of the division, Lieutenant Buckner was held in high esteem, and a proposal among the men to mark their appreciation met a ready response. The Fraserburgh Life Saving Company, of which he was Commander, joined heartily in the movement, and as a result a beautiful afternoon tea service in silver was subscribed for presentation to Mrs. Buckner. At a representative gathering of the subscribers the gift was presented to Mrs. Buckner. In referring to this lady, the gentleman who made the presentation said she had been beloved and respected by all the people in the division. Her kind assistance in cases of sickness and distress would be long recalled, and they were desirous of showing to her and her husband that neither of them was likely to be forgotten quickly, and to prove that their kindness was appreciated. The plate was inscribed as follows:—'Presented to Mrs. Buckner by the Coastguard and Life Saving Company of Fraserburgh Division on Lieutenant Buckner's retirement.'"

When Rear-Admiral Edward Seymour hauled down his flag in the Empress of India he presented to the wardroom of that vessel a beautiful silver centrepiece, thereby doing a graceful act and leaving behind him a handsome memento of his period of command. He can hardly have anticipated, however, that his kind gift would raise such a question as forms the subject of comment in a contemporary. We are asked to consider what will become of this piece of plate when the ship pays off, and to picture an unseemly squabble for its ownership. It appears to us most improbable that any question of this nature will arise, and as to disposing of the gift, it can either be sent to the mess at Whale Island or to that of the College at Greenwich until the ship once more goes into active service. Either of these messes would, we are certain, be quite willing to become temporary custodians of the centrepiece. There is at Greenwich now a piece of plate which belongs to the Endymion, and which we expect has been already claimed for this vessel now that she is in commission, and doubtless other vessels owning property of the kind, and there are several, will find in this way a simple solution of the problems and an easy method of passing on such gifts to their successors. We do not therefore share the apprehension of our contemporary, and can heartily commend to other officers of the Fleet the generous act of Admiral Seymour as an example to be followed.

The very limited time last given for a surgeon to hold his appointment at the headquarters of a marine division, viz., one year, is not now strictly adhered to. It was at once a mistake to make the holding so short a period, for no sooner did a medical officer fall into his work and know the wants of some of the married families than he was moved off to another sphere of work to make room for a stranger. The last officers removed held on considerably over the twelve months.

Commander R. Patton-Jenkins writes from The Maples, Addiscombe, Croydon, to the Times: "May I claim your indulgence for a eye and ear witness of the memorable incident referred to in Admiral Erben's speech at the Chicago banquet. In case for want of circumstantial detail the incident showed be allowed to pass into the legendary, I write as senior surviving officer of Her Majesty's late gun-vessel Cormorant, in which at the attack on the Peiho forts in June, 1859, this incident occurred. Being present at the moment I heard Commodore Tatnall, when stepping on to the quarter-deck, use the words: 'Blood is thicker than water.' Long may this be appropriately applied to the relations between the navies of two great nations which are but families of one race."

Two more old ships which have done much useful work in their day are to be removed from the effective list, but not before it was time. The Bacchante and Euryalus have for long seen their best days, and they will be no loss to the Navy now. They belong to what used to be known as the Boadicea type of iron screw corvettes cased with wood, and formed an intermediate class between the unarmed cruisers like the Shah, Inconstant, and Raleigh and the smaller corvettes like the Active and Volage. The Bacchante was built at Portsmouth and the Euryalus at Chatham some 16 years ago. The former vessel is memorable as that in which the Duke of York and the late Duke of Clarence served in as midshipmen in a cruise round the world.

A pretty sight, and an interesting spectacle not often witnessed nowadays, must have been afforded by the Active and Volage sailing out of Port-mouth Harbour. The two cruisers appear to have slipped under steam, the one from a buoy and the other from her berth alongside the dockyard, and they also used this power to cant in the desired direction. Then both vessels made all plain sail in a manner which, we are told, evoked the admiration of the seamen looking on, and so stood out to Spithead. It may not be altogether in accordance with modern ideas, but we confess to reading with much pleasure of this little evolution, although there could, of course, be no difficulty in taking sailing vessels out of Portsmouth with a fair wind. But that the smarter topman makes the better all-round seaman and marksman is part of our belief, and it was just as well to give practical demonstration that in respect to this part of a sailor's education the training squadron fulfils its purpose. Nevertheless, it is surely a mistake to say that the Atalanta and Eurydice were the last training ships to leave the harbour under sail, for there is a brig which does it pretty often and without any steam power.

It is generally acknowledged that the very best portrait of Nelson ever painted is that by Hoppner in Her Majesty's collection, which was shown in the Art Gallery of the Naval Exhibition at Chelsea. It will therefore interest all naval men and many others to learn that a very fine mezzotint after this picture has recently been made by Mrs. Cormack, and is published by Messrs. Colnaghi. The reproduction has been most carefully and thoroughly performed, and the result is a beautiful specimen of fine art. We have been frequently asked by naval officers where they can obtain engravings of the old admirals to hang in the mess-rooms of their ships, and it is to be hoped that the publishers of this portrait will receive sufficient encouragement to induce them to reproduce in a similar manner some other naval worthies. We believe that the officers of the Blake and the Hawke found great difficulty, when they wanted them, in obtaining really good pictures, of the great admirals after whom their ships are named.

A correspondent of the "Debats" has given a curious account of the last act in the insurgent history of the Aquidaban. Admiral Goncalves, in command of the Government squadron, had been operating in the neighbourhood of Santa Catherina, exchanging shots with the battleship and the shore batteries for some days, when he decided to attack the ship on the morning of April 16. Accordingly his four torpedo boats were despatched at 2 a. m., but the night was dark and their prey not easily discovered. At length the Gustavo Sampaio perceived her lying at anchor not far from the mainland. The boat was seen on board the battleship, and was received by a hail of projectiles, but she succeeded in launching her bow torpedo. This was without effect owing to the fact, as was declared, that the torpedoman received his orders too late. The torpedo boat, however, returned to the charge, and, running under the broadside of the Aquidaban, discharged a second torpedo at pistol-shot range. Her commander, having seen a great column of water shoot up, and, at the same time, the bows of the ship rise with a heaving motion, determined to retreat without discovering the actual result of his action. The part played by the other boats was insignificant. At the moment of action pressure almost gave out in the boilers of the Pedro Ivo, which, therefore, incontinently went away. The Pedro Affonso recognised the Aquidaban when she began to fire, and succeeded in discharging both her deck torpedoes at a range of less than 200 yards, but without effect, while something went wrong with the compressed air apparatus, which rendered the bow torpedo useless. As to the fourth boat, the Silvado, she was about to discharge a torpedo when the Gustavo Sampaio passed between her and her intended victim. Becoming then the object of a violent fire, under a light from the shore, and with a steamboat in chase, the Silvado thereupon hastily fled. It was not until morning that the result of the attack was made known, and then the information was communicated to Admiral Goncalves by the commander of the German cruiser Arcona, that the Aquidaban, abandoned, had gone down apparently on an even keel in about 25 feet of water. So insignificant was her injury that she was floated again, says the correspondent, in a few days, and will again take her place in the Brazilian fleet. This record does not seem to show a specially brilliant triumph for the torpedo boats.

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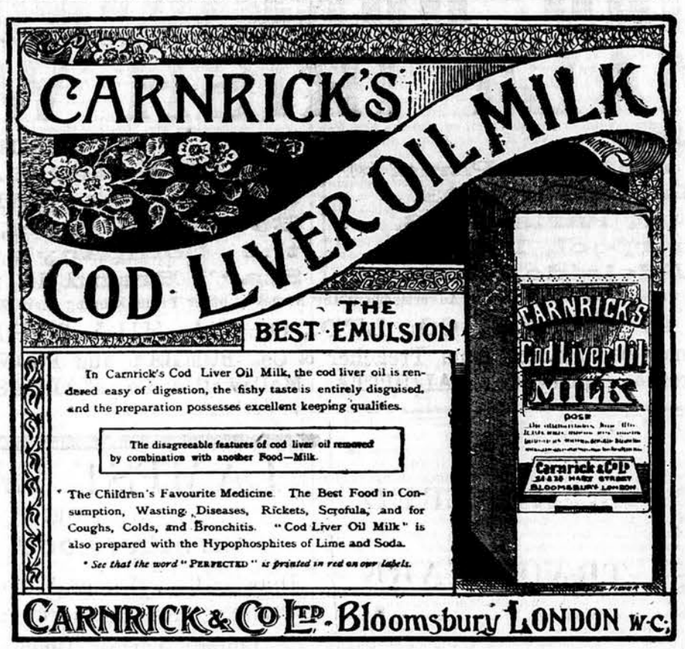
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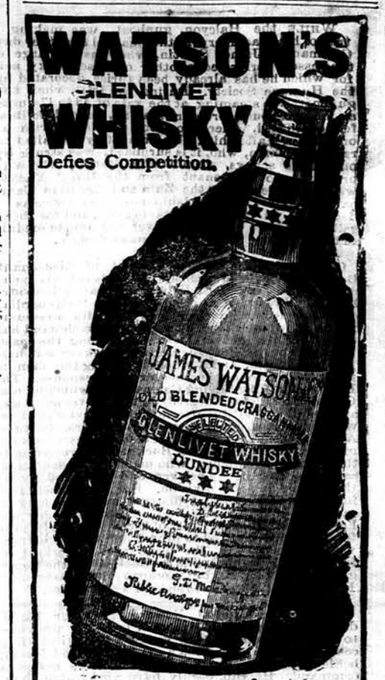

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